

Access DB# 73219**SEARCH REQUEST FORM**

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Cuong Nguyen Examiner #: 74138 Date: 8/13/02
Art Unit: 3625 Phone Number 301 574553 Serial Number: 09/535573
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: CPK-5 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL
7Y09

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc. if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Data Processing System for Complex
Inventors (please provide full names): Pricing & Transaction Analysis
Robert H. Foster
Earliest Priority Filing Date: 8/01/97

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

STAFF USE ONLY

	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: <u>Angela D. R. L. C.</u>	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN _____
Searcher Phone #: <u>305-5774</u>	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog <u>\$ 640.32</u>
Searcher Location: <u>EIC 3600</u>	Structure (#) _____	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>8-21-2002</u>	Bibliographic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dr.Link _____
Date Completed: <u>8-21-2002</u>	Litigation _____	Lexis/Nexis _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time: <u>60</u>	Fulltext _____	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: _____	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Online Time: <u>90</u>	Other _____	Other (specify) _____

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: EXAMINER NGUYEN
FROM: GINGER D. ROBERTS, EIC 3600 SUITE 804, 703-305-5774
SUBJECT: SEARCH FOR 09/535573
DATE: 8/21/02

Please find attached the results of your search for the above-listed cases 09/535573. The search was conducted using the standard collection of databases on Dialog for EIC 3600. If you need a follow up search, please contact me.

The following other electronic products were searched: Internet

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you, and I hope that the search results are useful for you.

P.S. Please complete the feedback questionnaire attached to the search results!

A

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Set	Items	Description
S1	337332	DATABASE? OR DATA()BASE? OR DATA()BANK? OR ORACLE OR SQL OR SEQUEL OR DBMS OR RDBMS OR RELATIONAL OR DATABANK? OR ARCHIV? OR WAREHOUSE? OR DATAMART? OR DATA()MART?
S2	72829	(CREAT? OR BUILD? OR DEFINING OR DEVELOP? OR GENERAT? OR C-ONSTRUCT? OR DESIGN? OR LAYING()OUT OR IMPLEMENT? OR PROGRAMMING OR INCORPORATING) (6N)S1
S3	43668	TRANSACTION(3W) (INSTANCE? ? OR EVENT? ? OR ACTION? ?) OR TRIGGER?
S4	15325	(PRODUCTION OR PROCESS OR WORK) (3W) (INSTANCE? ? OR EVENT? ? OR ACTION? ?) OR WORKFLOW? OR WORK()FLOW? OR PROCESS()FLOW
S5	8	(BILLING OR BILL()PRESENTMENT OR INVOICE OR INVOICING) (2W) - (INSTANCE? ? OR EVENT? ? OR ACTION? ?)
S6	8	S3(10N)S4(10N) (LINK? OR ASSOCIAT? OR TYING OR TIED OR COMBIN? OR JUXTAPOS? OR DEPENDEN?)
S7	0	S5 AND S6
S8	8	S5 NOT S6
S9	0	S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S10	0	S3 AND S4 AND S5
S11	0	S10 NOT (S6 OR S8)
S12	0	S2(S)S3(S)S4(S)S5
S13	0	S2(2S)S3(2S)S4(2S)S5
S14	0	S12 OR S13
S15	0	S14 NOT S7
S16	16	S5 OR S6
S17	15	RD (unique items)

?t17/7/all

17/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2002 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

7069303 INSPEC Abstract Number: A2001-22-2960-050, B2001-11-7430-048, C2001-11-7320-128

Title: The HERA-B high-p/sub T/ trigger

Author(s): Popov, V.; Riege, H.; Schutt, J.; van Staa, R.

Author Affiliation: ITEP, Moscow, Russia

Conference Title: 2000 IEEE Nuclear Science Symposium. Conference Record (Cat. No.00CH37149) Part vol.2 p.12/130-4 vol.2

Publisher: IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA

Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: USA 3

vol.(1008+1106+850) pp.

ISBN: 0 7803 6503 8 Material Identity Number: XX-2001-01932

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 7803 6503 8/2001/\$10.00

Conference Title: 2000 IEEE Nuclear Science Symposium. Conference Record

Conference Date: 15-20 Oct. 2000 Conference Location: Lyon, France

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: General, Review (G); Practical (P)

Abstract: The high-p/sub T/ trigger to select tracks with high transverse momenta has been developed. The concept, design criteria and system components are described. A dedicated data processing (pretrigger logic) system has been developed to extract and **process** pretrigger **events** out of 3*10/sup 12/ **combinations** per second. Operational performance of the data processing system and other components of the **trigger** system are presented. (3 Refs)

Subfile: A B C

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17/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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6730343 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-11-7160-059

Title: Petri net based workflow modeling techniques and applications

Author(s): Pan Qishu; Jiang Bing

Author Affiliation: Coll. of Manage., Harbin Inst. of Technol., China

Journal: Journal of Tsinghua University (Science and Technology)

vol.40, no.9 p.86-9

Publisher: Tsinghua Univ,

Publication Date: Sept. 2000 Country of Publication: China

CODEN: QDXKE8 ISSN: 1000-0054

SICI: 1000-0054(200009)40:9L:86:PBWM;1-X

Material Identity Number: G276-2000-011

Language: Chinese Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Workflow management techniques developed in the early 1990s, with conceptual modeling as a critical part. Modeling theory has been developed for information systems, but there are few special tools for workflow management that are applicable to conceptual modeling. This paper compares several conceptual modeling methods to develop Petri-net-based **workflow** modeling techniques which emphasis structure, **triggering**, transformation and **combination** of reliability **workflow** models. These techniques are illustrated with an example that the technique is practical and can be used to formalize a workflow model and to implement a workflow management system. (6 Refs)

Subfile: C

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17/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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5710383 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9711-7100-034

Title: Conceptual modelling for invoice document processing

Author(s): Cesarini, F.; Francesconi, E.; Gori, M.; Marinai, S.; Sheng, J.Q.; Soda, G.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Syst. & Inf., Florence Univ., Italy

Conference Title: Proceedings. Eighth International Workshop on Database and Expert Systems Applications (Cat. No. 97TB100181) p.596-603

Editor(s): Wagner, R.R.

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA xvii+770 pp.

ISBN: 0 8186 8147 0 Material Identity Number: XX97-02234
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 8147 0/97/\$10.00
Conference Title: Database and Expert Systems Applications. 8th
International Conference, DEXA '97. Proceedings
Conference Date: 1-2 Sept. 1997 Conference Location: Toulouse, France
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)
Abstract: This paper is concerned with the presentation of a declarative knowledge base, the Conceptual Model, which describes the invoice domain as generally as possible. Such a model is based on a semantic network that is able to describe the invoice domain by different levels of abstraction. The Conceptual Model can be used for the labelling procedure of physical rectangles, extracted from invoices, in order to construct a model (Document Model) for each class of invoices. The Document Model contains physical coordinates for each rectangle, which can be estimated from an invoice, and the related semantic label. Once the Document Model is constructed, it can be applied to understand an **invoice instance**, whose class is univocally identified by its logo. (17 Refs)
Subfile: C
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A

17/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC
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5698443 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9710-7120-038
Title: Rectangle labelling for an invoice understanding system
Author(s): Cesarini, F.; Francesconi, E.; Gori, M.; Marinai, S.; Sheng, J.Q.; Soda, G.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Syst. & Inf., Firenze Univ., Italy
Conference Title: Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition (Cat. No.97TB100138) Part vol.1 p. 324-30 vol.1
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA
Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: USA 2 vol. xxiv+1119 pp.
ISBN: 0 8186 7898 4 Material Identity Number: XX97-02264
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 7898 4/97/\$10.00
Conference Title: Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition
Conference Sponsor: Int. Assoc. Pattern Recognition (IAPR), TC 10 & 11; Int. Graphonomics Soc. (IGS); German Assoc. Comput. Sci. (GI); German Assoc. Inf. Technol. (ITG)
Conference Date: 18-20 Aug. 1997 Conference Location: Ulm, Germany
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: We present a method for the logical labelling of physical rectangles, extracted from invoices, based on a conceptual model which describes, as generally as possible, the invoice universe. This general knowledge is used in the semi automatic construction of a model for each class of invoices. Once the model is constructed, it can be applied to understand an **invoice instance**, whose class is univocally identified by its logo. This approach is used to design a flexible system which is able to learn, from a nucleus of general knowledge, a monotonic set of specific knowledge for each class of invoices (document models), in terms of physical coordinates for each rectangle and related semantic label. (12 Refs)
Subfile: C
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17/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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03876950 INSPEC Abstract Number: A91058469

Title: Evidence for higher twist mechanisms in high p_{\perp} production of π^0 production at 38 GeV/c

Author(s): Bannikov, A.V.; Bohm, J.; Dominik, W.; Grishkevich, Ya.V.; Gemesy, T.; Javrishvili, A.K.; Jenik, L.; Kharchilava, A.I.; Krasznovszky, J.; Krumstein, Z.V.; Krysteva, V.; Lomtadze, T.A.; Merekov, Yu.P.; Nedev, S.; Penev, V.N.; Petrukhin, V.I.; Pinter, Gy.; Piska, K.; Safarik, K.; Shelkov, G.A.; Shklovskaja, A.I.; Valkar, S.; Vertogradov, L.S.; Zavada, P.

Author Affiliation: JINR, Dubna, USSR

Journal: Zeitschrift fur Physik C (Particles and Fields) vol.49, no.2 p.245-9

Publication Date: 1991 Country of Publication: West Germany

CODEN: ZPCFD2 ISSN: 0170-9739

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Experimental (X)

Abstract: The π^0 production interactions with at least one charged secondary produced at polar angle approximately 90 degrees in c.m.s. and having the transverse momentum above 1 GeV/c were investigated. The data were obtained using streamer chamber magnetic spectrometer RISK at 38 GeV/c π^0 beam from Serpukhov accelerator. The analysis of **associated production** in reconstructed events suggests that if the transverse momentum of a pair of oppositely charged secondaries compensates the **trigger** particle p_{\perp} perpendicular to / practically completely, this pair is the product of the ρ^0 -meson decay in marked fraction of such events. The authors have observed a large spin-alignment for the ρ^0 -mesons selected as described above: the probability of zero spin projection onto the normal to the ρ^0 production plane is equal to ρ^0 $T_{00} = 0.86 \pm 0.23$. The enhancement of the number of events, in which the ρ^0 picks up practically full momentum transfer carrying by the exchange, and also the enlarged tensor polarization for the ρ^0 -mesons in these events could be qualitatively explained as manifestation of direct ρ^0 -production via the QCD higher twist processes in the high p_{\perp} production of π^0 collisions. At the same time, the observed effects are markedly larger than the values predicted with QCD model in which the higher twist corrections were included. (11 Refs)

Subfile: A

17/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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03864175 INSPEC Abstract Number: B91026833, C91031718

Title: New billing systems development

Author(s): Aveyard, R.L.; Robinson, K.B.

Author Affiliation: US West ITG, Denver, CO, USA

Conference Title: NOMS '90 IEEE 1990 Network Operations and Management Symposium 'Operations for the Information Age' (Cat. No.90CH2758-1) p. 17.2/1-10

Publisher: IEEE, New York, NY, USA

Publication Date: 1990 Country of Publication: USA 925 pp.

Conference Sponsor: IEEE

Conference Date: 11-14 Feb. 1990 Conference Location: San Diego, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: New Developments (N); Practical (P)

Abstract: Billing systems development in the telecommunications world is discussed. The current billing systems were developed in a regulated environment over 20 years ago. In the postdivestiture era there has been

extensive reorganization to create an environment for providing better services to customers. This emphasis requires that a flexible and responsive set of customized billing services be made available to customers who have very different needs. One development approach includes prototyping to involve customers and to initiate production efforts. New **billing** architectures utilize **event** management techniques to ensure process independence, enforce separation of data from process, foster subject data areas, permit manipulation of bill content and appearance, accommodate timely product introduction, and facilitate discounts/promotions at product and customer levels. (0 Refs)
Subfile: B C

17/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
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03100272 INSPEC Abstract Number: C88021566
Title: Learning about hidden events in system interactions
Author(s): Casner, S.; Lewis, C.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Colorado Univ., Boulder, CO, USA
Journal: SIGCHI Bulletin spec. issue. p.197-203
Publication Date: 1987 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: SGBUD4 ISSN: 0736-6906
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 89791 213 6/87/0004/0197\$00.75
Conference Title: CHI + GI 1987 Conference: Human Factors in Computing Systems and Graphics Interface
Conference Sponsor: ACM; Canadian Inf. Process. Soc.; Human Factors Soc
Conference Date: 5-9 April 1987 Conference Location: Toronto, Ont., Canada
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Understanding how to use a computer system often requires knowledge of hidden events: things which happen as a result of user actions but which produce no immediate perceptible effect. How do users learn about these events? Will learners explain the mechanism in detail or only at the level at which they are able to use it? The authors extend Lewis' EXPL model of causal analysis to give an account of learning about hidden events from examples. They present experimental evidence suggesting that violations of user expectations **trigger** a **process** in which hidden **events** are hypothesized and subsequently **linked** to user actions using schemata for general classes of situations which violate user expectations.
(8 Refs)
Subfile: C

17/7/8 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01607519 ORDER NO: AAD98-08274
THE AMERICAN COWGIRL: HISTORY AND ICONOGRAPHY, 1860-PRESENT (HEROINE, GENDER REPRESENTATIONS)
Author: BURR, MARTHA
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1997
Corporate Source/Institution: NEW YORK UNIVERSITY (0146)
Adviser: ANDREW ROSS
Source: VOLUME 58/09-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 3583. 463 PAGES

The American cowgirl is both an historical figure and an important icon reflecting the transition of gender roles between America's Victorian era and the Modern one. Cowgirls were both made and born; some women travelled West from the East to become ranching women, and others were born in the West and raised as cowgirls on their own family's ranches. Out of this historic context arose the iconic cowgirl--in dime novels, Wild West shows, rodeo, cinema, fiction, television, pornography and advertisements. The cowgirl is one female role that challenges the hegemony of nineteenth century domesticity, while alternately finding a cultural niche for women in the iconic male sphere of the West and its accompanying Progressive ideology.

Nineteenth century Western women gained notoriety in the media through different extremes; some were suffragists, abolitionists or outlaws like Belle Starr. Others were successful cattlemen. Calamity Jane and Annie Oakley boosted the mythology of the cowgirl/Western heroine through their media exposure via dime novels, Wild West shows, newspapers and magazines beginning in the 1870's and 80's. Buffalo Bill's Wild West and other Wild West shows displayed the talents of actual Western cowgirls performing trick riding and various rodeo stunts, and billing the action as purely "historical."

The rodeo blossomed alongside the Wild West show and women began competing before the turn of the century. Many cowgirls balanced dual careers of show performance and competition. By the 1920's they were hugely popular with audiences across America. This popularity of both real and mythic cowgirls crossed over into film and, from the silents up to now, women's Westerns have helped propagate various liberal and conservative discourses concerning women, gender and the West.

Today many women are ranchers, and after a long struggle women's rodeo is rising again in popularity and offering more prize money. And the icon continues to evolve through film, romance novels, exploitation media, advertisements and C&W music. The cowgirl is not only an enduring icon, but also one rich in complexity; it represents multiple and often conflicting signs of gender, history and the West through a diverse cultural landscape.

17/7/9 (Item 2 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01593513 ORDER NO: AAD97-30569

REGULATION OF ADHESION-MEDIATED GENE EXPRESSION IN HUMAN PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONOCYTES (TYROSINE PHOSPHORYLATION)

Author: MONDAL, KRISHNA

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1997

Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL (0153)

Adviser: STEPHEN HASKILL

Source: VOLUME 58/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 1638. 108 PAGES

Integrin-mediated adhesion of human peripheral blood monocytes has been previously shown to induce both cytokine mRNAs and protein tyrosine phosphorylation. Inhibition of phosphorylation with inhibitors of protein tyrosine kinases results in a decrease in cytokine expression, suggesting a correlation between adhesion-regulated tyrosine phosphorylation and gene induction. The objective of this study was to establish the role of tyrosine phosphorylation in regulating cytokine production. Using nuclear run on analyses we demonstrate that adhesion of primary monocytes to plastic, collagen or fibronectin results in rapid transcriptional activation of cytokines IL-1 β , IL-8, TNF α , MIP-1 β and GRO. There is a simultaneous activation of transcription factors NF- κ B, AP-1 and NF-IL6, which are known to regulate the expression

of these cytokines. Engagement of the β 1-integrin receptor, with antibodies, also causes both transcriptional up-regulation and transcription factor activation. The tyrosine kinase inhibitor genistein, did not affect adhesion- dependent transcriptional activation or transcription factor activities but significantly decreased mRNA stability.

Adhesion of human alveolar macrophages or monocytes triggers rapid tyrosine phosphorylation and production of oxygen radicals, events which have been linked with gene induction. However, in these cells, neither event correlates with rapid expression of IL-8 or GRO. Blocking adhesion-generated tyrosine kinase activity resulted in the inhibition of oxidant release. Taken together, our results suggest that adhesion-mediated tyrosine phosphorylation is essential not for transcriptional activation, but for oxidative burst and for maintaining the stability of cytokine transcripts.

17/7/10 (Item 3 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01575850 ORDER NO: AAD97-31492

CHANGING AND LEARNING IN THE LIVES OF LAWYERS: HOW AND WHY LAWYERS CHANGE AND THE ROLE OF CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION AND SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING (LEGAL EDUCATION)

Author: KATZMAN, PAUL DAVID

Degree: ED.D.

Year: 1997

Corporate Source/Institution: THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY (0075)

Director: GARY J. CONFESSORE

Source: VOLUME 58/05-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1540. 273 PAGES

The purpose of this quasi-replication of the qualitative study of change and learning in the lives of physicians conducted by Fox, Mazmanian, and Putnam (1989) was to explore change and learning in the lives of lawyers by answering the following three research questions: (1) What changes have been made or have occurred in the lives and practices of lawyers during the past three years? (2) What factors caused or led to these changes? (3) Did learning play a role in the changes?

Forty-seven guided interviews were conducted with randomly selected lawyers in private practice in the District of Columbia. The model of the process of change and learning by Fox et al. (1989) served as the organizational framework for the data collection and analysis. Inductive analysis was performed on the main elements illustrated in the model, i.e., forces for change, clarity of image of the future change, self-assessment of learning needs, and related learning activities. The study also investigated other aspects of the change process not specifically illustrated in the model but discussed in the text of the physician change study, i.e., triggers, stress and discontent, feelings about the change, skills and information sought, learning methods employed, and learning resources used in the change. Additionally, the role of continuing legal education (CLE) in learning activities and opinions about mandatory CLE were examined.

More than half of the 127 changes identified were found to be structural changes. Triggers played a very significant role in the change process, particularly economic-based events. Stress and discontent, primarily associated with the demands and expectations associated with law firm practice, was found to be an important factor in the change process, often releasing the drive for change. Multiple forces combined to generate most changes. Personal forces were the strongest initiating force for structural changes while professional forces were prominent in accommodations and incremental changes.

Learning played a part in the great majority of structural and

incremental changes. Accommodations were associated with learning considerably less frequently. Learning overwhelmingly was deliberative and self-directed, with informal resources being used predominantly. The participants indicated that CLE only played a very small role in their learning.

17/7/11 (Item 4 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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01103311 ORDER NO: AAD90-12836
STUDY OF HIGH TRANSVERSE ENERGY PROCESSES IN 400 GEV PROTON-NUCLEUS COLLISIONS

Author: MARCIN, MARTIN RICHARD
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1989
Corporate Source/Institution: RICE UNIVERSITY (0187)
Director: JABUS B. ROBERTS, JR.
Source: VOLUME 50/12-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 5690. 101 PAGES

A study has been made of 400 GeV proton-nucleus collisions using a large acceptance calorimeter. The targets used were LH^2 , He, Be, C, Al, Cu, Sn and Pb. A geometrically unbiased **trigger** efficient at selecting hadronic jet events was utilized. The **A-dependence** of the **production** of jet-like **events** is like that seen in high transverse momentum single- and di-hadron production. The dependence upon A of high E_{T} production is found to weaken with increasing planarity and when the observed event p_{T} balance improves. The flow of energy in the events is found to have a number of features in common with soft high-energy proton-nucleus collisions.

17/7/12 (Item 1 from file: 99)
DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs
(c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

1921412 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST99037555
Carriers reject truth in billing
Bainbridge, Heather;
Wireless Review v. 16 no12 (June 15 1999) p. RM8-RM9
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 1099-9248

ABSTRACT: Part of a special section on revenue management is presented. The negative reaction of the wireless communication industry to the truth-in- **billing** **action** passed by the FCC on April 15, 1999, is discussed. The new action is designed to mandate wireless carriers to include specific information and explanations on their customers' bills. The wireless carrier industry is generally unhappy about the direction that these initial rules may lead, with the possibility of dictated wording on bills being seen to go against the competitive nature of the industry. Another concern is that customer service activities may be forced on the carriers.

17/7/13 (Item 1 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00126722 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: B2B Marketplaces (842338)

TITLE: Integration Key To Survival: Most exchanges have only begun...

AUTHOR: Wilson, Tim

SOURCE: InternetWeek, v834 p13(1) Oct 23, 2000

ISSN: 0746-8121

HOME PAGE: <http://www.internetwk.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Consolidated Commerce's CC eMarketplace Suite 2.1 is highlighted in a discussion of the questions companies should ask about e-marketplace integration. For instance, customers should find out the level of integration offered; the integration platform used; how long integration will take; if the e-marketplace's integration methodology works for their specific business; and if the exchange's integration method works for their installed back-end applications. The answers to these questions have meaning to both suppliers and buyers, since, for instance, buyers should know that some exchanges provide access only to raw data, but others integrate data directly to enterprise resource planning (ERP) of procurement applications. Among other issues the answers to such questions can clarify are availability of data mapping; time required to create links to customized or legacy applications; catalog flexibility; catalog integration; use of shrink-wrapped applications, which are easier to integrate than legacy or custom-coded programs; availability of a standard interface that supports multiple exchanges; possible dominance of a few large players; and the possibility of integration support only for popular back-end applications. CC eMarketplace Suite 2.1 allows users to manage transactions throughout the supply chain so that, for instance, order, invoice, and payment actions can be consolidated into e-transactions that flow directly to back-office systems.

REVISION DATE: 20010423

17/7/14 (Item 2 from file: 256)

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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00114907

DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Mediation Engine (743852); XaCCT Detail Records (XDR) (743861); Intelecable System (743879); NetRoad Active Policy System (743887)

TITLE: Tools coming for probing, billing of IP packets

AUTHOR: Wirbel, Loring

SOURCE: Electronic Engineering Times, v1039 p43(2) Dec 14, 1998

ISSN: 0192-1541

HOME PAGE: <http://www.eet.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

XaCCT Technologies' Mediation Engine and XaCCT Detail Records (XDR), CableData Intelecable System, and Ukiah Software's NetRoad Active Policy System are highlighted in a discussion of tools for probing and billing of IP packets. The tools monitor and meter traffic over WAN Internet links for Internet service providers (ISPs). XaCCT and other vendors are expanding the features of IP packet-billing tools. For instance, XaCCT and CableData will collaborate to provide IP packet billing to multisystem

operator service providers. Narus also announced a distributed probe and database system that allows full analysis and categorization of IP flows at semantic levels. The resulting seven-layer traffic analysis permits ISPs to bill appropriately for newer, richer services, including IP telephony and videoconferencing value-added options. The technology moves up a layer from remote monitoring, to perform true session reconstruction in real time, seeing past the packet header to build information about the actual IP session. Narus is looking to sign on partners for hardware probes and special software for information filtering, and plans to publish a list of open application programming interfaces (APIs). XDR will be integrated with Intelebase, which is a relational database that manages transactions for cable-TV networks providing value-added data and IP telephony services to cable users.

REVISION DATE: 20020630

17/7/15 (Item 1 from file: 583)
DIALOG(R) File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM)
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06368232

One-2-One chief plans aggressive campaign
UK: NEW MARKETING OFFENSIVE BY ONE-2-ONE
Financial Times (FT) 23 Sep 1996 p.21
Language: ENGLISH

Broader market penetration will be at the heart of the new marketing offensive to be launched by UK-based mobile phone network Mercury One-2-One, a joint venture between Cable & Wireless and US West, according to its new chief executive, Ms Jan Peters. The company, which has been criticised in the past for having focused on local services provided in London and the Midlands, will use new marketing techniques which have been successful in the US and have improved the accessibility of mobile phones for potential customers. Mobile phones could be sold in supermarkets, DIY stores and chemists to increase their penetration rate currently of 10%. Ms Jan Peters, who was previously president of wireless and operations of US West, has claimed that the company could also reduce costs to support customers by using credit card **billing** for **instance** in order to compensate the decrease in average revenues resulting in a greater household penetration.

(c) Financial Times 1996

?

?show files;ds

File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2002/Aug 20
 (c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2002/Aug 20
 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
 File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2002/Aug 21
 (c)2002 The Gale Group
 File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
 File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2002/Aug 21
 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2002/Aug 20
 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
 File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2002/Aug 20
 (c) 2002 Resp. DB Svcs.
 File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2002/Aug 21
 (c) 2002 The Dialog Corp.
 File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2002/Aug 21
 (c) 2002 Financial Times Ltd
 File 610:Business Wire 1999-2002/Aug 21
 (c) 2002 Business Wire.
 File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2002/Aug 20
 (c) 2002 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
 File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2002/Aug 20
 (c) 2002 San Jose Mercury News
 File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2002/Aug 20
 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
 File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
 (c) 1999 Business Wire
 File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

Set	Items	Description
S1	3113509	DATABASE? OR DATA()BASE? OR DATA()BANK? OR ORACLE OR SQL OR SEQUEL OR DBMS OR RDBMS OR RELATIONAL OR DATABANK? OR ARCHIV? OR WAREHOUSE? OR DATAMART? OR DATA()MART?
S2	546688	(CREAT? OR BUILD? OR DEFINING OR DEVELOP? OR GENERAT? OR C-ONSTRUCT? OR DESIGN? OR LAYING()OUT OR IMPLEMENT? OR PROGRAMM-ING OR INCORPORATING) (6N)S1
S3	476726	TRANSACTION(3W) (INSTANCE? ? OR EVENT? ? OR ACTION? ?) OR T-RIGGER?
S4	244240	(PRODUCTION OR PROCESS OR WORK) (3W) (INSTANCE? ? OR EVENT? ? OR ACTION? ?) OR WORKFLOW? OR WORK()FLOW? OR PROCESS()FLOW
S5	1015	(BILLING OR BILL()PRESENTMENT OR INVOICE OR INVOICING) (2W) - (INSTANCE? ? OR EVENT? ? OR ACTION? ?)
S6	125	S3(10N)S4(10N) (LINK? OR ASSOCIAT? OR TYING OR TIED OR COMB-IN? OR JUXTAPOS? OR DEPENDEN?)
S7	0	S5 AND S6
S8	1015	S5 NOT S6
S9	3	S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S10	5	S3 AND S4 AND S5
S11	0	S10 NOT (S6 OR S8)
S12	0	S2(S)S3(S)S4(S)S5
S13	0	S2(2S)S3(2S)S4(2S)S5
S14	0	S12 OR S13
S15	0	S14 NOT S7
S16	5	S9 OR S10
S17	4	RD (unique items)

?t17/3,k/all

17/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)
 DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01375245 00-26232

Managing an organization as a system

Brache, Alan P; Rummler, Geary A
Training v34n2 PP: 68-74 Feb 1997
ISSN: 0095-5892 JRNL CODE: TBI
WORD COUNT: 3322

...TEXT: community-relations measures. If any of these dials go "into the red," it is a **trigger** for investigation and action. The primary wires behind each of the dials are business processes...

...department), on customer satisfaction with billing, or on the quality of each segment of the **billing process**, the **action** is a shot in the dark. He's just guessing.

Third, people make decisions in...

... organization level, where strategy, policies and corporate structure reside; the process level, home of the **work flows** and their support infrastructures such as procedures and information systems; and the job level, where... the improvements that each needs, and the plan for taking those actions. For each core **process**, the **action** is either to create (if a necessary process doesn't exist), to improve incrementally (if...

17/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R) File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04822127 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09407699 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
GS3 to the rescue! (generalized solicitation selection system, direct mail production system)

Hertzog, Leo, Jr.

Direct Marketing, v53, n5, p45(4)

Sept, 1990

ISSN: 0012-3188

WORD COUNT: 2094

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LINE COUNT: 00171

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

... complexity exponentially. And when a complex campaign is event-driven (such as an insurance mailing **triggered** by the prospect's birthday), its complexity increases still further by at least an order...

...you develop rules for how these elements interact, you have defined how the system should **work**.

Event -Driven. In the case of GS3 it was imperative that its functioning be controlled by...Profile Plus" demographic analysis and segmentation component.

Each of the five central functions and external **databases** is a separate "module." They are **designed** to work together in an integrated fashion, with a uniform terminology and methodology, but each...
...and maintain. The seven tables the system includes are:

Specification Table (processing requirement)

- cycle number
- **billing** method
- product
- **event** date
- countdown schedule
- function decision Scoring Table (product/prospect modeling)
- source
- activity
- demographic
- ranking/value...

17/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01981554 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18623030 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Financials with built-in workflow .(Dun & Bradstreet Software's

SmartStream 4.0) (includes related article on Vendcare's use of
SmartStream) (Software Review) (Evaluation)

Howlett, Dennis

PC User, n285, p44(3)

June 12, 1996

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0263-5720

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2311 LINE COUNT: 00188

Financials with built-in workflow .(Dun & Bradstreet Software's
SmartStream 4.0) (includes related article on Vendcare's use of...

ABSTRACT: Dun & Bradstreet Software's SmartStream 4.0 financial software
integrates **workflow** in its basic design. Although earlier releases had
suffered from slow performance, version 4.0...

...many other financial packages in that instead of responding to posting
activities, it responds to **workflow** events. This model offers a number of
advantages and efficiencies, and it can help minimize...

...are included, and the Workbench can be used to create and reorder
business processes. A **workflow** API lets users integrate custom processes
into the system, and the application's report writing...
... data easily. It's now faster, includes a multi-tiered decision
support module and integrates **workflow**, but database support is limited.

Dun & Bradstreet Software was comparatively late into the
client/server development market, for a good reason. Rather than dash to
build client/server applications adopting a **database** -only approach, the
company looked at the business processes that underpin applications. The
result, as illustrated in its new financial product SmartStream 4.0, is an
architecture that integrates **workflow** elements as part of the basic
design.

At present, SmartStream uses only Sybase **database** engines -- D&B
Software says this enabled the developers to concentrate on optimising the
overall...

...flexibility that it lacks at the moment. The company is said to be
working on **incorporating** support for Microsoft **SQL** Server 6.5 in a
future version.

It is expected that SmartStream 4.0 will...

...NetWare or Windows NT LAN. In this situation, and where there are
transaction-based processes, **workflow** is important because it provides
the cement that joins all these different systems together. This...
...batches of documents feed into ledgers, accounts and so on.

By basing the product on **workflow** techniques and providing the tools
with which to implement the system, SmartStream is supposed to...

...and make better use of the distributed computing infrastructure. This is
much more than a **workflow** -enabled product.

Activity-based **workflows**
Client/server financial software is usually designed around a
ledger-based system and a central...

...SmartStream does use a database but the software responds to

activity-based or event-driven **workflows** rather than performing raw posting.

This approach brings immediate benefits. For example, instead of having...

...processes required to fulfil company needs.

You might want a system in which order processing **triggers** several related events, such as stock adjustment, purchase ledger updates and delivery scheduling. Provided you...

...say how the step is carried out. Next you assign the rules for routing to **workflow** participants, then order the input data columns. Finally, you stipulate the rules for transferring data to the next activity in the **workflow** chain. The rules and parameters are maintained through an intuitive onscreen form, comprehensible to end-users as well as **workflow** engineers.

Five types of activity can be included in a **workflow**: Approval, which can be initiated directly from a to-do list; Batch, an external process initiated by a **workflow**; External, an external application launched by an internal activity; Service, which uses the **workflow** API to carry out a predefined task; and Window, an application maintenance window. Each activity can be associated with conditional events based on the **workflow** rules. For example, in an **invoice** entry routine, **events** such as insert header and insert detail lines would be generated.

Users are either active...

...an active workgroup, roles are assigned to individuals or workgroups, and they automatically inherit the **workflows** for their particular functions. For example, in the sales and credit control group, clerks enter...

...by authorising staff and a credit control supervisor. As invoices are entered, the value may **trigger** a routing operation to a supervisor who passes it to credit control, before rerouting it...information to be made available to anyone within the organisation.

Custom processes

SmartStream includes a **workflow** API that enables the integration of custom processes. This will be particularly useful for those...

...than concentrate on a single function.

What's more, it can be argued that the **workflow** architecture anticipated the current trend towards flexible working. The Workbench makes adapting to change relatively easy, and **workflow** becomes an issue that can be understood at all levels of management.

The incorporation of been addressed. The flexible way that **workflow** has been integrated means that new users can concentrate on designing a system that provides...

...the information they need. This is a significant differentiator.

Given the trend for developers to **build** towards open standards, SmartStream's limited **database** support is disappointing. That said, in its present incarnation it has a lot going for...

17/3,K/4 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01675314 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15081907 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The five levels of workflow : how workflow management technology will change the process of client/server accounting. (first in a series on innovations in client/server applications, focusing on accounting applications)

McKie, Stewart
DBMS, v7, n4, p74(4)
April, 1994

ISSN: 1041-5173
WORD COUNT: 2943

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
LINE COUNT: 00247

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

The five levels of workflow : how workflow management technology will change the process of client/server accounting. (first in a series on...

...ABSTRACT: business management applications arriving in 1994 will provide innovations in both functionality and package design. Workflow management technology is still in its infancy and lacks standards as well as a sizeable market, but will be the next wave in corporate reengineering. The demand for workflow management is being driven by new corporate technology infrastructures, including client/server architectures, enterprise messaging, common database platforms and groupware applications. There are five levels of workflow management: events, scheduling and monitoring; imaging and routing; alerters and actions; workflow analysis; and visual process automation. Vendors are either building workflow into their application architectures, or working with third party companies to integrate workflow from the outside.

TEXT:

HOW WORKFLOW MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY WILL CHANGE THE PROCESS OF CLIENT/SERVER ACCOUNTING.

... will emerge, adding to the handful of products already shipping. Most will use object-oriented development tools and offer GUIs connected to relational database engines. The packages will represent the leading edge in client/server business management applications...
...articles as a source for new concepts in application design and implementation.

Accounting Automation: Introducing Workflow

Workflow management is like molten metal on a blacksmith's anvil: It's hot. It's...

...it's shapeless and needs a lot of hammering to mold it into something useful. Workflow is the automation of business processes through an intelligent set of task management tools that...

...This technology is currently in its infancy. No standards exist, although groups such as the Workflow Management Coalition are convening to define them. There is also no sizable market, although most major vendors have announced workflow initiatives. Also, companies such as Reach Software, Action Technologies, and ViewStar Corp. offer workflow solutions. There are few hard statistics about workflow's benefits, but marketers will tell you it's the next wave in corporate reengineering. In short, workflow is more of a developing concept than a reality.

New corporate technology infrastructures such as...

...platforms, client/server architectures, and groupware applications like Lotus Notes, are fueling the demand for workflow management technology. This demand will increase as organizations see cost and quality benefits from greater process efficiencies in all aspects of their business. Workflow will have the greatest impact on corporate accounting systems in which business processes abound and the opportunities for efficiency are legion.

Accounting Automation: A Sample Business Process

To understand workflow, let's examine a typical business process such as the purchasing cycle. Table 1 shows...

...requires a range of decision steps, and involves many people.

Already you can see some workflow concepts emerging. Creating the requisition in an event that inserts, a transaction into the database...

...to manage this process could result in major cost and time savings. This is what **workflow** is all about.

Purchasing is an obvious business process that **workflow** can automate, and many other accounting examples exist, such as month-end closing, inventory availability, order processing credit control, and cash management.

The Five Levels of Workflow

A software-based **workflow** solution can come as a built-in accounting application component, or it can come in...
...party products such as forms-management or e-mail packages. Regardless of where you find "**workflow** technology," I define it as a set of functional agents implemented in various levels of...

...a rule base and a hierarchy tree. The rule base encapsulates rules about which events **trigger** alerts, how the system packages alert data for action, and what functionality (such as exception...tree must embody rules relating to routing levels, substitution alternatives, and override conditions.

Level 4: **Workflow** Analysis. This level provides the means for analyzing the **workflow** and optimizing the business process based on information captured process based on information captured during monitoring. These functions log **workflow** events, documents, alerts, actions, and exception conditions to provide a means of analyzing user activity...

...information relating to resource utilization and/or process bottlenecks, and assists in the redesign of **workflow** processes.

[TABULAR DATA OMITTED]

Level 5: Visual Process Automation. At its most sophisticated level, **workflow** technology provides a process automation tool for visually diagramming business processes and automatically generating the **workflow** components I've described. By drawing on an underlying repository of events, routing options, alerts...

...actions, the process automation tool creates a visual process schema for the accounting software's **workflow** manager. This provides a high-level way to define and automate business processes, and serves double-duty as a key reengineering tool.

With this understanding of the five levels of **workflow**, let's take a look at Table 2 (see page 75), which shows how this...

...column shows the same life-cycle steps as Table 1. The right column illustrates how **workflow** can automate the process. Note that the processes are reduced by 50 percent and human interaction is limited to decision-making "spikes."

Workflow in Accounting

In reality, few applications embody any of the five levels of **workflow** I've described, but several vendors have indicated that **workflow** will play an increasingly important role in their accounting applications. Vendors are approaching **workflow** from two directions: They are building **workflow** into their application architectures on the inside, and working with third parties to integrate **workflow** from the outside.

Dun & Bradstreet's Activity Stream. Of the vendors shipping client/server accounting packages, Dun & Bradstreet Software offers the most **workflow** functionality in its Financial Stream product line, which is built on a **workflow** paradigm.

Dun & Bradstreet builds its applications around user activities, rather than the traditional ledger design...

...to functional sequences, such as entering a vendor invoice or raising a purchase order. A **Workflow** Administrator tool combines these activities with events and "next steps."

In Financial Stream, an activity may be "enter an **invoice**," an **event** may be "save an invoice," and a next step may be "send the invoice to..."

...just a set of menu options, as in other systems; rather, the user defines these **workflows**. The user selects from a browser window every activity, event, and next step for packaging...

...would reflect a more casual, higher-level implementation of the system.

Financial Stream provides powerful **workflow** customization. The windows comprising an activity may be modified to reflect the data collection required...

...application, Financial Stream represents a new way of interacting with an accounting system.

PeopleSoft Open **Workflow**. In October 1983, PeopleSoft Inc. announced an Open **Workflow** strategy for its Financial and human resource management system products. The key to Open **Workflow** is a **Workflow** Partners Program that PeopleSoft is pursuing with the vendors of four types of **workflow** technology: electronic forms, e-mail, database agents, and imaging. Currently, PeopleSoft supports images, as well...

...quarter of this year.

The current versions of PeopleSoft's applications and PeopleTools provide some **workflow** support. For example, you can automate timesheet entry using table-driven rules expressed in PeopleTools...

...software also supports Action Lists for sequencing and scheduling tasks. For low-cost, high-impact **workflow** of such paper-driven processes as purchasing. PeopleSoft is working on ...approval before posting.

Rich Bergquist, PeopleSoft's vice president of technology, says the company's **workflow** strategy was influenced by the Seybold Group's concept of the three R's of **workflow**: roles, and routing.

Other **Workflow** Visions

Many other accounting vendors are putting their **workflow** strategies in place. (See Table 3, page 76.) Walker Interactive Systems, which recently shipped the first beta version of its Redwood client/server accounting product, plans to include significant **workflow** features when the product ships in the third quarter of 1994. Walker is combining an internal **workflow** management layer with third-party tools to focus on defining, improving, and managing business processes...

...the functions that carry out tasks such as posting transactions and querying tables); second, a **Workflow** Manager to link the forms of together and manage the sequencing of the **workflow** process and the completion of tasks; and third, a table-driven data dictionary of rules...

...Walker will not do all of this on its own, but will collaborate with several **workflow** specialists, such as Edify Corp. for its agent (event-driven processes) software, and FileNet Corp...

...with corporate e-mail standards such as MAPI or VIM will also be essential for **workflow** routing.

Dave Hill, JD Edwards & Co.'s director of product marketing, claims that the company's IBM AS/400-based packages have provided **workflow** all along in the form of an internal e-mail system, links to EDI, and... activity. As a result, JD Edwards aims to provide an evolutionary path to more sophisticated **workflow** management in its forthcoming client/server accounting products, by gradually migrating its internal e-mail...

...such as MAPI, and increasing the alerting, exception handling, and rule management of its existing **workflow** functions. JD Edwards' first application in this strategy will be a new Travel Expense Management...

...more alerting and routing functions.

PeopleSoft competitor Integral Inc. also has plans to incorporate significant **workflow** functionality in its InPower client/server financials, slated for release later this year. Based on...

...of research and development, sees the business-modeling process as the driving force for implementing **workflow**. Using tools such as KnowledgeWare Inc.'s Application Development Workbench (ADW), business analysts will be able to model **workflow** processes, and then automatically generate the rule and process repository in Integral from the process...

...Suddenly the focus of accounting applications shifts from programmers to business users. Summers predicts that **workflow** technology will accelerate this transition.

What Will **Workflow** Mean?

The cynics will say that the short-term benefit will be a truckload of money for **workflow** consultants. It will certainly mean that **workflow** and business process reengineering knowledge will be mandatory for any team implementing new client/server...

...evaluating packages based on functional checklists to evaluating packages based on the sophistication of the **workflow** architecture. Undoubtedly, it will lead either to further headcount reductions in accounting departments or, more...

...infrastructures such as client/server, business modeling, and e-mail. Within the next five years, **workflow** and accounting will be synonymous.
?

?show files;ds
 File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2002/UD,UM &UP=200252
 (c) 2002 Thomson Derwent
 File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Aug 1985-2002/Aug
 (c) 2002 European Patent Office
 File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Apr(Updated 020805)
 (c) 2002 JPO & JAPIO
 File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
 (c) 2002 INPI. All rts. reserv.

Set	Items	Description
S1	111097	DATABASE? OR DATA()BASE? OR DATA()BANK? OR ORACLE OR SQL OR SEQUEL OR DBMS OR RDBMS OR RELATIONAL OR DATABANK? OR ARCHIV?
S2	13440	OR WAREHOUSE? OR DATAMART? OR DATA()MART? (CREAT? OR BUILD? OR DEFINING OR DEVELOP? OR GENERAT? OR C-ONSTRUCT? OR DESIGN? OR LAYING()OUT OR IMPLEMENT? OR PROGRAMM-ING OR INCORPORATING) (6N)S1
S3	110881	TRANSACTION(3W) (INSTANCE? ? OR EVENT? ? OR ACTION? ?) OR T-RIGGER?
S4	5127	(PRODUCTION OR PROCESS OR WORK) (3W) (INSTANCE? ? OR EVENT? ? OR ACTION? ?) OR WORKFLOW? OR WORK()FLOW? OR PROCESS()FLOW
S5	12	(BILLING OR BILL()PRESENTMENT OR INVOICE OR INVOICING) (2W)- (INSTANCE? ? OR EVENT? ? OR ACTION? ?)
S6	3	S3(10N)S4(10N) (LINK? OR ASSOCIAT? OR TYING OR TIED OR COMB-IN? OR JUXTAPOS? OR DEPENDEN?)
S7	0	S5 AND S6
S8	12	S5 NOT S6
?		

?t6/4/all

6/4/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
 (c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*
 AA- 1999-479520/199940|
 XR- <XRPX> N99-356983|
 TI- Selecting user defined computer program interactions|
 PA- REUTERS LTD (REUT-N)|
 AU- <INVENTORS> ASTIN T; KLIMCZAK J; SEWARD D|
 NC- 084|
 NP- 002|
 PN- WO 9940512 A1 19990812 WO 99US2801 A 19990209 199940 B|
 PN- AU 9927619 A 19990823 AU 9927619 A 19990209 200005|
 AN- <LOCAL> WO 99US2801 A 19990209; AU 9927619 A 19990209|
 AN- <PR> US 99246998 A 19990208; US 9874143 P 19980209|
 FD- WO 9940512 A1 G06F-009/44
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 ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
 LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
 UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
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 LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
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 LA- WO 9940512 (E<PG> 42)|
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 US UZ VN YU ZW|
 DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; EA; ES; FI; FR; GB; GH; GM; GR; IE;
 IT; KE; LS; LU; MC; MW; NL; OA; PT; SD; SE; SZ; UG; ZW|
 AB- <PN> WO 9940512 A1|
 AB- <NV> NOVELTY - Method consists in initiating a user defined action
 manager **process** for accessing an **action** pool and a **trigger** pool.
Trigger objects are selected and input to the user interface to define
 a **triggering** event, action objects are **associated** and the object is
 executed after monitoring and detection. The trigger objects are input
 via a mouse, keyboard, touch pad or voice recognition device. The
 trigger objects are information from network data streams, computer
 system operating messages, application interaction protocols and
 scheduling programs with alarm broadcasts. The action objects can call
 exported functions using OLE mechanisms, DDE, DLLs and functions
 establishing OLE properties.|
 AB- <BASIC> USE - Method is for enabling a user to assign responses for
 execution when a condition occurs from response and condition pools and
 is for financial market quote applications.
 ADVANTAGE - Method allows the user to assign a list of responses to
 conditions where these may occur in software components not directly
 aware of each others existence.
 DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a user-definable
 interaction system.
 pp; 42 DwgNo 1/9|
 DE- <TITLE TERMS> SELECT; USER; DEFINE; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; INTERACT|
 DC- T01|
 IC- <MAIN> G06F-009/44|
 IC- <ADDITIONAL> G06F-009/46|
 MC- <EPI> T01-F02A; T01-F05G3; T01-J05B2; T01-J12B1|
 FS- EPI||

6/4/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*
AA- 1992-073436/199210|
XR- <XRPX> N92-055224|
TI- Cross-partition control in partitioned process environment - has policy defining responsive actions undertaken by process in one partition because of monitored failure of operating system in another|
PA- IBM CORP (IBMC); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)|
AU- <INVENTORS> AULT D F; PERTERSEN D B; REDDING I G; SCHMANDT D S J; PETERSEN D B; SCHMANDT S J|
NC- 004|
NP- 005|
PN- EP 472861 A 19920304 EP 91111197 A 19910705 199210 B|
PN- EP 472861 A3 19930127 EP 91111197 A 19910705 199347
PN- US 5345590 A 19940906 US 90576344 A 19900831 199435
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PN- DE 69113181 E 19951026 DE 613181 A 19910705 199548
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AN- <LOCAL> EP 91111197 A 19910705; EP 91111197 A 19910705; US 90576344 A 19900831; US 93115913 A 19930901; EP 91111197 A 19910705; DE 613181 A 19910705; EP 91111197 A 19910705|
AN- <PR> US 90576344 A 19900831; US 93115913 A 19930901|
CT- NoSR.Pub; 1.Jnl.Ref; EP 136666; US 4937760|
FD- EP 472861 A
 <DS> (Regional): DE FR GB
FD- US 5345590 A G06F-009/00 Cont of application US 90576344
FD- EP 472861 B1 G06F-011/00
 <DS> (Regional): DE FR GB
FD- DE 69113181 E G06F-011/00 Based on patent EP 472861|
LA- US 5345590 (42); EP 472861 (E<PG> 35)|
DS- <REGIONAL> DE; FR; GB|
AB- <BASIC> EP 472861 A

The logically partitioned data processing system has a policy defining responsive actions to be undertaken by a process in one partition because of a monitored failure of an operating system in another partition. When such a failure occurs, the monitoring partition, if authorised, automatically communicates with a hyper visor to initiate the responsive actions on the failing partitions to reset and/or to reconfigure that failing partition.

Communication of action request between the partition and the hyper visor is accomplished without operator intervention, through a service call Logical Processor interface.

ADVANTAGE - Provides reliable mechanism for inter-partition.

Dwg.1/18|

AB- <EP> EP 472861 B

An apparatus for cross-partition control in a logically partitioned data processing system, comprising one or more physical processors (SYSPLEX), having two or more logical partitions (21,1301,1302) each capable of containing an associated control program (SCP), comprising:
a) authorization means (1702) for authorizing a controlling process in a first one of the two or more logical partitions to initiate responsive actions on a second of the two or more logical partitions;
b) policy definition means (24,PR/SM) comprising a trigger event (NOSTATUS) and an associated set of responsive action definitions, each responsive action definition in the set having an associated control program and specifying a responsive action to initiate when said trigger events occurs; c) monitor means (12,41,42,43), in the first one of the two or more logical partitions, for monitoring the status of others of the two or more logical partitions, to detect the trigger event in one of said others of the two or more logical partitions; d)

service means (SCLP), within said one or more physical processors, for initiating said responsive action; e) communication means (84,SCCP) for communicating a request for the responsive action from the controlling processor in the first one of the two or more logical partitions, to said service means, when the monitor means has so detected said trigger event, the authorization means has so authorized the controlling process, and the responsive action is specified by the responsive action definition having the associated control program having the trigger event.

Dwg.2/18|

AB- <US> US 5345590 A

An authorisation device is connected to each partition for authorising a controlling process to be executed by a control program in any one of two or more logical partitions.

A policy definition device is located in memory of each partition for specifying a set of trigger events and associated responsive action definitions. A monitor, in any one of two or more logical partitions, monitors the status of other logical partitions to detect the trigger event. A service processor is connected to the partitions for initiating the responsive action to reconfigure the memory and processors.

A communication device located in each partition communicates a request from controlling process in any one of the two or more logical partitions to the service processor device to initiate the responsive action when the monitor has so detected the trigger event, and the authorisation device has so authorised execution of the controlling process to initiate a responsive action specified by the trigger even in the policy definition device.

ADVANTAGE - Communication of action request between partition and hypervisor is accomplished without operator intervention.

Dwg.19/19|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> CROSS; PARTITION; CONTROL; PARTITION; PROCESS; ENVIRONMENT; DEFINE; RESPOND; ACTION; PROCESS; ONE; PARTITION; MONITOR; FAIL; OPERATE; SYSTEM|

DC- T01|

IC- <MAIN> G06F-011/00|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> G06F-009/46; G06F-015/16|

MC- <EPI> T01-G02A2; T01-G09|

FS- EPI||

6/4/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 1988-244217/198835|

XR- <XRAM> C88-109137|

XR- <XRPX> N88-185766|

TI- Yarn break detector responds to induced deflection of broken yarn ends
- using one detector to serve broad moving fabric or array or yarns|

PA- GRANGIER H (GRAN-I)|

AU- <INVENTORS> GRANGIER H|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- FR 2609477 A 19880715 FR 87608 A 19870114 198835 B|

AN- <LOCAL> FR 87608 A 19870114|

AN- <PR> FR 87608 A 19870114|

FD- FR 2609477 A |

LA- FR 2609477(8)|

AB- <BASIC> FR 2609477 A

A device for detecting breakage of a yarn or other longitudinal element in a moving fabric or array comprises means for escorting a

deflecting force on the yarns, pref. by means of a rising curtain of compressed air opt. with vacuum assistance from the opposite side of the array, so that the slack end of any broken yarn is deflected sufficiently to actuate a detector. The detector is **associated** with a microswitch or other **trigger** to automatically stop the **process** in the **event** of yarn breakage.

The detector may be a lightweight rod or beam of light crossing the path of the textile close to its surface or a spinning cylinder having an adherent surface so that any drag thereon by contact with a broken end will result in a detectable rotation or loss of rotation of the rod. Pref. the compressed air and vacuum circuits are linked in a complementary loop.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For detecting and correcting yarn breaks arising in textile machinery without need to associate an individual detector with each yarn|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> YARN; BREAK; DETECT; RESPOND; INDUCE; DEFLECT; BREAK; YARN; END; ONE; DETECT; SERVE; BROAD; MOVE; FABRIC; ARRAY; YARN|

DC- F02; T06; X25|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> D03D-051/20|

MC- <CPI> F01-H03B; F03-K02|

MC- <EPI> T06-D03C; X25-T02|

FS- CPI; EPI||

?

?t6/4/all

6/4/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 1999-479520/199940|

XR- <XRPX> N99-356983|

TI- Selecting user defined computer program interactions|

PA- REUTERS LTD (REUT-N)|

AU- <INVENTORS> ASTIN T; KLIMCZAK J; SEWARD D|

NC- 084|

NP- 002|

PN- WO 9940512 A1 19990812 WO 99US2801 A 19990209 199940 B|

PN- AU 9927619 A 19990823 AU 9927619 A 19990209 200005|

AN- <LOCAL> WO 99US2801 A 19990209; AU 9927619 A 19990209|

AN- <PR> US 99246998 A 19990208; US 9874143 P 19980209|

FD- WO 9940512 A1 G06F-009/44

<DS> (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS
LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

FD- AU 9927619 A G06F-009/44 Based on patent WO 9940512|

LA- WO 9940512 (E<PG> 42)|

DS- <NATIONAL> AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI
GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG
US UZ VN YU ZW|

DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; EA; ES; FI; FR; GB; GH; GM; GR; IE;
IT; KE; LS; LU; MC; MW; NL; OA; PT; SD; SE; SZ; UG; ZW|

AB- <PN> WO 9940512 A1|

AB- <NV> NOVELTY - Method consists in initiating a user defined action
manager **process** for accessing an **action** pool and a **trigger** pool.
Trigger objects are selected and input to the user interface to define
a **triggering** event, action objects are **associated** and the object is
executed after monitoring and detection. The trigger objects are input
via a mouse, keyboard, touch pad or voice recognition device. The
trigger objects are information from network data streams, computer
system operating messages, application interaction protocols and
scheduling programs with alarm broadcasts. The action objects can call
exported functions using OLE mechanisms, DDE, DLLs and functions
establishing OLE properties.|

AB- <BASIC> USE - Method is for enabling a user to assign responses for
execution when a condition occurs from response and condition pools and
is for financial market quote applications.
ADVANTAGE - Method allows the user to assign a list of responses to
conditions where these may occur in software components not directly
aware of each others existence.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a user-definable
interaction system.
pp; 42 DwgNo 1/9|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> SELECT; USER; DEFINE; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; INTERACT|

DC- T01|

IC- <MAIN> G06F-009/44|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> G06F-009/46|

MC- <EPI> T01-F02A; T01-F05G3; T01-J05B2; T01-J12B1|

FS- EPI||

6/4/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*
AA- 1992-073436/199210|
XR- <XRPX> N92-055224|
TI- Cross-partition control in partitioned process environment - has policy defining responsive actions undertaken by process in one partition because of monitored failure of operating system in another|
PA- IBM CORP (IBMC); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)|
AU- <INVENTORS> AULT D F; PERTERSEN D B; REDDING I G; SCHMANDT D S J; PETERSEN D B; SCHMANDT S J|
NC- 004|
NP- 005|
PN- EP 472861 A 19920304 EP 91111197 A 19910705 199210 B|
PN- EP 472861 A3 19930127 EP 91111197 A 19910705 199347
PN- US 5345590 A 19940906 US 90576344 A 19900831 199435
<AN> US 93115913 A 19930901
PN- EP 472861 B1 19950920 EP 91111197 A 19910705 199542
PN- DE 69113181 E 19951026 DE 613181 A 19910705 199548
<AN> EP 91111197 A 19910705|
AN- <LOCAL> EP 91111197 A 19910705; EP 91111197 A 19910705; US 90576344 A 19900831; US 93115913 A 19930901; EP 91111197 A 19910705; DE 613181 A 19910705; EP 91111197 A 19910705|
AN- <PR> US 90576344 A 19900831; US 93115913 A 19930901|
CT- NoSR.Pub; 1.Jnl.Ref; EP 136666; US 4937760|
FD- EP 472861 A
<DS> (Regional): DE FR GB
FD- US 5345590 A G06F-009/00 Cont of application US 90576344
FD- EP 472861 B1 G06F-011/00
<DS> (Regional): DE FR GB
FD- DE 69113181 E G06F-011/00 Based on patent EP 472861|
LA- US 5345590(42); EP 472861(E<PG> 35)|
DS- <REGIONAL> DE; FR; GB|
AB- <BASIC> EP 472861 A

The logically partitioned data processing system has a policy defining responsive actions to be undertaken by a process in one partition because of a monitored failure of an operating system in another partition. When such a failure occurs, the monitoring partition, if authorised, automatically communicates with a hyper visor to initiate the responsive actions on the failing partitions to reset and/or to reconfigure that failing partition.

Communication of action request between the partition and the hyper visor is accomplished without operator intervention, through a service call Logical Processor interface.

ADVANTAGE - Provides reliable mechanism for inter-partition.

Dwg.1/18|

AB- <EP> EP 472861 B

An apparatus for cross-partition control in a logically partitioned data processing system, comprising one or more physical processors (SYSPLEX), having two or more logical partitions (21,1301,1302) each capable of containing an associated control program (SCP), comprising:
a) authorization means (1702) for authorizing a controlling process in a first one of the two or more logical partitions to initiate responsive actions on a second of the two or more logical partitions;
b) policy definition means (24,PR/SM) comprising a trigger event (NOSTATUS) and an associated set of responsive action definitions, each responsive action definition in the set having an associated control program and specifying a responsive action to initiate when said trigger events occurs; c) monitor means (12,41,42,43), in the first one of the two or more logical partitions, for monitoring the status of others of the two or more logical partitions, to detect the trigger event in one of said others of the two or more logical partitions; d)

service means (SCLP), within said one or more physical processors, for initiating said responsive action; e) communication means (84,SCCB) for communicating a request for the responsive action from the controlling processor in the first one of the two or more logical partitions, to said service means, when the monitor means has so detected said trigger event, the authorization means has so authorized the controlling process, and the responsive action is specified by the responsive action definition having the associated control program having the trigger event.

Dwg.2/18|

AB- <US> US 5345590 A

An authorisation device is connected to each partition for authorising a controlling process to be executed by a control program in any one of two or more logical partitions.

A policy definition device is located in memory of each partition for specifying a set of trigger events and associated responsive action definitions. A monitor, in any one of two or more logical partitions, monitors the status of other logical partitions to detect the trigger event. A service processor is connected to the partitions for initiating the responsive action to reconfigure the memory and processors.

A communication device located in each partition communicates a request from controlling process in any one of the two or more logical partitions to the service processor device to initiate the responsive action when the monitor has so detected the trigger event, and the authorisation device has so authorised execution of the controlling process to initiate a responsive action specified by the trigger even in the policy definition device.

ADVANTAGE - Communication of action request between partition and hypervisor is accomplished without operator intervention.

Dwg.19/19|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> CROSS; PARTITION; CONTROL; PARTITION; PROCESS; ENVIRONMENT; DEFINE; RESPOND; ACTION; PROCESS; ONE; PARTITION; MONITOR; FAIL; OPERATE; SYSTEM|

DC- T01|

IC- <MAIN> G06F-011/00|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> G06F-009/46; G06F-015/16|

MC- <EPI> T01-G02A2; T01-G09|

FS- EPI||

6/4/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 1988-244217/198835|

XR- <XRAM> C88-109137|

XR- <XRPX> N88-185766|

TI- Yarn break detector responds to induced deflection of broken yarn ends - using one detector to serve broad moving fabric or array or yarns|

PA- GRANGIER H (GRAN-I)|

AU- <INVENTORS> GRANGIER H|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- FR 2609477 A 19880715 FR 87608 A 19870114 198835 B|

AN- <LOCAL> FR 87608 A 19870114|

AN- <PR> FR 87608 A 19870114|

FD- FR 2609477 A |

LA- FR 2609477(8)|

AB- <BASIC> FR 2609477 A|

A device for detecting breakage of a yarn or other longitudinal element in a moving fabric or array comprises means for escorting a

deflecting force on the yarns, pref. by means of a rising curtain of compressed air opt. with vacuum assistance from the opposite side of the array, so that the slack end of any broken yarn is deflected sufficiently to actuate a detector. The detector is **associated** with a microswitch or other **trigger** to automatically stop the **process** in the **event** of yarn breakage.

The detector may be a lightweight rod or beam of light crossing the path of the textile close to its surface or a spinning cylinder having an adherent surface so that any drag thereon by contact with a broken end will result in a detectable rotation or loss of rotation of the rod. Pref. the compressed air and vacuum circuits are linked in a complementary loop.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For detecting and correcting yarn breaks arising in textile machinery without need to associate an individual detector with each yarn|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> YARN; BREAK; DETECT; RESPOND; INDUCE; DEFLECT; BREAK; YARN; END; ONE; DETECT; SERVE; BROAD; MOVE; FABRIC; ARRAY; YARN|

DC- F02; T06; X25|

IC- <ADDITIONAL> D03D-051/20|

MC- <CPI> F01-H03B; F03-K02|

MC- <EPI> T06-D03C; X25-T02|

FS- CPI; EPI||

?

?t8/4/all

8/4/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 2002-434636/200246|

XR- <XRPX> N02-342140|

TI- Billing method for goods and service, involves downloading user selected item and incorporating into associated page, during which item dependent **billing event** is generated|

PA- HEWLETT-PACKARD CO (HEWP); BROWN S (BROW-I); PAASKE S (PAAS-I)|

AU- <INVENTORS> BROWN S; PAASKE S|

NC- 002|

NP- 002|

PN- US 20020046052 A1 20020418 US 2001928973 A 20010814 200246 B|

PN- GB 2369466 A 20020529 GB 200116999 A 20010712 200246|

AN- <LOCAL> US 2001928973 A 20010814; GB 200116999 A 20010712|

AN- <PR> GB 200116999 A 20010712; GB 200020368 A 20000818|

LA- US 20020046052(7)|

AB- <PN> US 20020046052 A1|

AB- <NV> NOVELTY - The content items (1-4) on a page (11) are selected by user. The selected item is downloaded and incorporated into associated page. A server (5) generates an item-dependent **billing event** at the time of downloading the item.|

AB- <BASIC> DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for server system.

USE - For billing download goods and service information from web page, WAP deck, using URL.

ADVANTAGE - Enables a fine granulatory in billing for downloaded content.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a page downloaded from a server and contains place holders for selectively accessible content items.

Content items (1-4)

Server (5)

Page (11)

pp; 7 DwgNo 1/3|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> BILL; METHOD; GOODS; SERVICE; USER; SELECT; ITEM; INCORPORATE; ASSOCIATE; PAGE; ITEM; DEPEND; BILL; EVENT; GENERATE|

DC- T01; W01|

IC- <MAIN> G06F-017/60|

MC- <EPI> T01-N01A1; T01-N01A2A; T01-N02A3C; W01-C01D3|

FS- EPI||

8/4/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 2002-414149/200244|

XR- <XRPX> N02-325574|

TI- Billing system associate predefined pricing rule to each customer corresponding to service utilized by customer|

PA- HOFFMAN S (HOFF-I)|

AU- <INVENTORS> HOFFMAN S|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- US 20020029198 A1 20020307 US 9885737 P 19980515 200244 B

<AN> US 99311262 A 19990514

<AN> US 2001895182 A 20010702|

A AN- <LOCAL> US 9885737 P 19980515; US 99311262 A 19990514; US 2001895182 A 20010702|

AN- <PR> US 9885737 P 19980515; US 99311262 A 19990514; US 2001895182 A 20010702|

FD- US 20020029198 A1 G06F-017/60 Provisional application US 9885737
Div ex application US 99311262|

LA- US 20020029198(40)|

AB- <PN> US 20020029198 A1|

AB- <NV> NOVELTY - A retrieving module retrieves **billing events** logged and stored by a computer. An association module associate a predefined pricing rule to each customer corresponding to the service utilized by the customer, and creates bills according to the format associated with the customers. An invoice creating and sending module creates and sends the customer's invoices.|

AB- <BASIC> DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for data convergence system.
USE - For billing customers for long distance phone service, Internet usage, radio advertising etc., and also for non-billing services such as customer service, e-commerce, block office data integration.
ADVANTAGE - Enables the billing system to create new service without having to re-write the existing program at any time. Allows the company doing the billing, to meet the needs of each individual customer by creating unique pricing rules for each customer and enables the customers invoice format to be created, modified and changed at any time.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure illustrates the interaction between components of the billing system.
pp; 40 DwgNo 14/35|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> BILL; SYSTEM; ASSOCIATE; PREDEFINED; PRICE; RULE; CUSTOMER; CORRESPOND; SERVICE; UTILISE; CUSTOMER|

DC- T01; W01|

IC- <MAIN> G06F-017/60|

MC- <EPI> T01-N01A1; T01-N01A2; W01-C06E; W01-C06X|

FS- EPI||

A 8/4/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 2001-564848/200163|

XR- <XRPX> N01-420523|

TI- Billing method for Internet users, involves determining **billing events** by extracting operational parameters from data files using software billing rules|

PA- AP ENGINES INC (APEN-N)|

AU- <INVENTORS> WILCOX W|

NC- 093|

NP- 002|

PN- WO 200133456 A2 20010510 WO 2000US29571 A 20001027 200163 B|

PN- AU 200113469 A 20010514 AU 200113469 A 20001027 200163|

AN- <LOCAL> WO 2000US29571 A 20001027; AU 200113469 A 20001027|

AN- <PR> US 99162485 P 19991029|

FD- WO 200133456 A2 G06F-017/60
<DS> (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

FD- AU 200113469 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200133456|

LA- WO 200133456(E<PG> 16)|
DS- <NATIONAL> AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW|
DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; EA; ES; FI; FR; GB; GH; GM; GR; IE;
IT; KE; LS; LU; MC; MW; MZ; NL; OA; PT; SD; SE; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZW|
AB- <PN> WO 200133456 A2|
AB- <NV> NOVELTY - A data file with operational parameter is created and
stored in data storage unit. A program is executed to extract
parameters from the data file. A data value is received from network
user device to determine the **billing event** present in the data
file.|
AB- <BASIC> DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included
for system for billing network users.
USE - For billing Internet users.
ADVANTAGE - The billing for Internet access of user is provided
based on the actual bandwidth used by the user. This billing method
reduces the identical bill for users those consumed different system
resources while they are accessing the Internet. The rates for
accessing Internet at peak use periods are charged high using billing
rule software.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart
explaining the method for billing a network user for accessing the
Internet.
pp; 16 DwgNo 1/4|
DE- <TITLE TERMS> BILL; METHOD; USER; DETERMINE; BILL; EVENT; EXTRACT;
OPERATE; PARAMETER; DATA; FILE; SOFTWARE; BILL; RULE|
DC- T01; T05; W01|
IC- <MAIN> G06F-017/60|
MC- <EPI> T01-H07C5E; T01-J05A1; T01-J05A2; T01-J05B; T01-S02; T05-H05C;
W01-C06|
FS- EPI||

8/4/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*
AA- 2001-549991/200161|
XR- <XRPX> N01-408569|
TI- Method of capturing billing data for network server by transmitting
billing data in **event** message according to preset format|
PA- APION TELECOMS LTD (APIO-N)|
AU- <INVENTORS> CLARKE S; KING P; MCCONNELL R; MURPHY D; RODGERS M|
NC- 094|
NP- 002|
PN- WO 200158110 A2 20010809 WO 2001IE16 A 20010205 200161 B|
PN- AU 200128766 A 20010814 AU 200128766 A 20010205 200173|
AN- <LOCAL> WO 2001IE16 A 20010205; AU 200128766 A 20010205|
AN- <PR> IE 2000289 A 20000413; IE 2000108 A 20000203|
FD- WO 200158110 A2 H04L-029/06
<DS> (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS
LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
FD- AU 200128766 A H04L-029/06 Based on patent WO 200158110|
LA- WO 200158110(E<PG> 19)|
DS- <NATIONAL> AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC

LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
 SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW|
 DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; EA; ES; FI; FR; GB; GH; GM; GR; IE;
 IT; KE; LS; LU; MC; MW; MZ; NL; OA; PT; SD; SE; SL; SZ; TR; TZ; UG; ZW|
 AB- <PN> WO 200158110 A2|
 AB- <NV> NOVELTY - Method consists in the application automatically
 generating billing data relating to a service it provides,
 automatically transmitting the data to the gateway in an event message
 according to a preset format and the gateway processing it.|
 AB- <BASIC> DETAILED DESCRIPTION - There are INDEPENDENT CLAIMS for (1) a
 gateway for signals routing, (2) a billing system.
 USE - Method is for billing in a network environment in which
 server applications communicate with clients via e.g. a WAP gateway.
 ADVANTAGE - Method enables more flexible billing data processing in
 a network environment.
 DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a WAP gateway
 communicating with a server hosting e.g. on-line shopping applications.
 pp; 19 DwgNo 1/1|
 DE- <TITLE TERMS> METHOD; CAPTURE; BILL; DATA; NETWORK; SERVE; TRANSMIT;
 BILL; DATA; EVENT; MESSAGE; ACCORD; PRESET; FORMAT|
 DC- W01; W02|
 IC- <MAIN> H04L-029/06|
 MC- <EPI> W01-A06B7; W01-A06G3; W01-B05A1A; W01-C05B3; W01-C06; W02-C03C1A|
 FS- EPI||

R

8/4/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
 (c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*
 AA- 2001-451177/200148|
 XR- <XRPX> N01-334074|
 TI- System and method for managing and recording access to paid
 participation events provides improved biometric access control and
 user **billing** system for **events**, tourist attractions and transit
 systems|
 PA- SPRING TECHNOLOGIES INC (SPRI-N)|
 AU- <INVENTORS> MANN S|
 NC- 093|
 NP- 002|
 PN- WO 200109795 A1 20010208 WO 2000US20990 A 20000802 200148 B|
 PN- AU 200067537 A 20010219 AU 200067537 A 20000802 200148|
 AN- <LOCAL> WO 2000US20990 A 20000802; AU 200067537 A 20000802|
 AN- <PR> US 99365166 A 19990802|
 FD- WO 200109795 A1 G06F-017/60
 <DS> (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU
 CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
 SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 <DS> (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS
 LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
 FD- AU 200067537 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200109795|
 LA- WO 200109795(E<PG> 56)|
 DS- <NATIONAL> AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE
 DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
 LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
 SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW|
 DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; EA; ES; FI; FR; GB; GH; GM; GR; IE;
 IT; KE; LS; LU; MC; MW; MZ; NL; OA; PT; SD; SE; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZW|
 AB- <PN> WO 200109795 A1|
 AB- <NV> NOVELTY - The system identifies registered participants by

scanning (112) a stable biometric characteristic of the participant presented by the participant using pre-positioned check-in capability, a participant account is debited by an amount corresponding to an attendance unit participation charge, usage fee, fare or other charge appropriate to the site or conveyance accessed via the system.

AB- <BASIC> USE - As a system and method for managing and recording access to paid participation events.

ADVANTAGE - Controls and records ingress and egress to halls, stadiums, public mass transit networks and similar using biometric identification procedures.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a block schematic diagram showing the access control and accounting system.

the scanning procedure (112)

pp; 56 DwgNo 1/13|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> SYSTEM; METHOD; MANAGE; RECORD; ACCESS; PAY; PARTICIPATING; EVENT; IMPROVE; ACCESS; CONTROL; USER; BILL; SYSTEM; EVENT; TOURING; TRANSIT; SYSTEM|

DC- T01; T05|

IC- <MAIN> G06F-017/60|

MC- <EPI> T01-C10; T01-J05A1; T01-J05A2; T01-J12C; T05-C03; T05-D01B|

FS- EPI||

8/4/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 2000-338808/200029|

XR- <XRPX> N00-254340|

TI- Call event billing method in global communication network, involves matching collected call event records belonging to same call event and rating the billing files to settle billing files to respective destination|

PA- IRIDIUM IP LLC (IRID-N)|

AU- <INVENTORS> SMITH R K|

NC- 088|

NP- 002|

PN- WO 200017803 A1 20000330 WO 99US21242 A 19990922/200029 B|

PN- AU 9962497 A 20000410 AU 9962497 A 19990922/200035|

AN- <LOCAL> WO 99US21242 A 19990922; AU 9962497 A 19990922|

AN- <PR> US 98101427 P 19980922|

FD- WO 200017803 A1 G06F-151/00

<DS> (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

FD- AU 9962497 A G06F-151/00 Based on patent WO 200017803|

LA- WO 200017803(E<PG> 71)|

DS- <NATIONAL> AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW|

DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; EA; ES; FI; FR; GB; GH; GM; GR; IE; IT; KE; LS; LU; MC; MW; NL; OA; PT; SD; SE; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZW|

AB- <PN> WO 200017803 A1|

AB- <NV> NOVELTY - Several billing file records are collected from several sources. Two call event records are matched when they relate to same call event. The call event records are rated for settling billing files to the respective destination. The billing files and reports are distributed to the respective destination.|

AB- <BASIC> DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The billing files are collected and validated. The call detail records of billing files are converted into a standard format. The billing files are checked for finding duplicate call detail records. The call event records are collected from Siemens D900 files, cellular intercarrier billing exchange roamer (CIBER) files, transfer account protocol (TAP) files.

USE - In global communication network.

ADVANTAGE - **Billing** of call **event** is performed reliably by rating the call event records collected from several sources and distributing billing files and reports to respective destinations.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows business system for managing telecommunication network.

pp; 71 DwgNo 4/17|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> CALL; EVENT; BILL; METHOD; GLOBE; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK; MATCH; COLLECT; CALL; EVENT; RECORD; BELONG; CALL; EVENT; RATING; BILL; FILE; SETTLE; BILL; FILE; RESPECTIVE; DESTINATION|

DC- T01; T05; W01; W02|

IC- <MAIN> G06F-151/00|

MC- <EPI> T01-H07C5; T01-H07P; T01-J05A1; T05-L02; W01-B05A1A; W01-C02A7; W01-C06; W02-C03C1A|

FS- EPI||

8/4/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 2000-328276/200028|

XR- <XRPX> N00-247098|

TI- Pricing and analyzing method of complex financial transaction in financial institution, involves creating production service instance and **billing** service **instance** |

PA- FINANCIAL SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY PTY LTD (FINA-N)|

AU- <INVENTORS> FOSTER R A|

NC- 001|

NP- 001|

PN- US 6052672 A 20000418 US 97904716 A 19970801 200028 B|

AN- <LOCAL> US 97904716 A 19970801|

AN- <PR> US 97904716 A 19970801|

FD- US 6052672 A G06F-017/60|

LA- US 6052672(15)|

AB- <PN> US 6052672 A|

AB- <NV> NOVELTY - The transaction instance (750) corresponding to financial transaction is created. The production service instance (760) representing the production service performed by financial institution is created. The **billing** service **instance** (770) representing billing service related to pricing of production service is created. |

AB- <BASIC> DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The production service instance and **billing** service **instance** are related to transaction instance by predefined relation instance. The production service instance, **billing** service **instance** and transaction instance are stored in tables. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for database data processing system.

USE - For pricing and analyzing complex financial transactions in financial institutions such as retail banks, wholesale banks, corporate banks and investment banks.

ADVANTAGE - Allows financial services companies (FSC) to easily monitor the cost of transactions involving services by client, by financial product, by market segment or by any other view which FSC deems necessary and thus same principles can be applied to easily monitor the billing of clients when fees are used instated of costs. The minimum limit for each entry and cost or fee for each entry differs

and hence price used for billing service type depends on the number of billing service instance or billing service type.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the diagram explaining mapping rules for production service types and usage of price table instances to price billing services.

Transaction instance (750)

Production service instance (760)

Billing service instance (770)

pp; 15 DwgNo 6,7b/10|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> PRICE; METHOD; COMPLEX; FINANCIAL; TRANSACTION; FINANCIAL
; INSTITUTION; PRODUCE; SERVICE; INSTANCE; BILL; SERVICE; INSTANCE|

DC- T01; T05|

IC- <MAIN> G06F-017/60|

MC- <EPI> T01-J05A1; T01-J05B4; T05-L02|

FS- EPI||

8/4/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

A (c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*

AA- 2000-246827/200021|

XR- <XRPX> N00-184563|

TI- Charging method for information communication network, involving
gateway server organizing appropriate charging calculation and billing
actions by charging system|

PA- NTT MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK INC (NITE); NTT IDO TSUSHINMO KK
(NITE); NTT DOCOMO INC (NITE)|

AU- <INVENTORS> KOBAYASHI S; YAKURA K; YAMAGUCHI K; YAMAMOTO M|

NC- 031|

NP- 012|

PN- WO 200013370 A1 20000309 WO 99JP4637 A 19990827 200021 B|

PN- JP 2000078129 A 20000314 JP 98242319 A 19980827 200024

PN- AU 9954446 A 20000321 AU 9954446 A 19990827 200031

PN- EP 1026853 A1 20000809 EP 99940522 A 19990827 200039

<AN> WO 99JP4637 A 19990827

PN- NO 200001761 A 20000405 WO 99JP4637 A 19990827 200039

<AN> NO 20001761 A 20000405

PN- BR 9906770 A 20001107 BR 996770 A 19990827 200063

<AN> WO 99JP4637 A 19990827

PN- JP 3142821 B2 20010307 JP 98242319 A 19980827 200116

PN- CN 1275281 A 20001129 CN 99801478 A 19990827 200121

PN- JP 2001186125 A 20010706 JP 98242319 A 19980827 200144

<AN> JP 2000313066 A 19980827

PN- KR 2001031466 A 20010416 KR 2000704501 A 20000426 200163

PN- TW 444462 A 20010701 TW 99117896 A 19991015 200220

PN- JP 3274455 B 20020415 JP 98242319 A 19980827 200233

<AN> JP 2000313066 A 19980827|

AN- <LOCAL> WO 99JP4637 A 19990827; JP 98242319 A 19980827; AU 9954446 A

19990827; EP 99940522 A 19990827; WO 99JP4637 A 19990827; NO 20001761 A

20000405; BR 996770 A 19990827; WO 99JP4637 A 19990827; JP 98242319 A

19980827; CN 99801478 A 19990827; JP 98242319 A 19980827; JP 2000313066

A 19980827; KR 2000704501 A 20000426; TW 99117896 A 19991015; JP

98242319 A 19980827; JP 2000313066 A 19980827|

AN- <PR> JP 98242319 A 19980827; JP 2000313066 A 19980827|

FD- WO 200013370 A1 H04L-012/14

<DS> (National): AU BR CA CN IN KR NO NZ PL US

<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

FD- AU 9954446 A H04L-012/14 Based on patent WO 200013370

FD- EP 1026853 A1 H04L-012/14 Based on patent WO 200013370

<DS> (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT
SE

FD- BR 9906770 A H04L-012/14 Based on patent WO 200013370
 FD- JP 3142821 B2 H04L-012/14 Previous Publ. patent JP 2000078129
 FD- JP 2001186125 A H04L-012/14 Div ex application JP 98242319
 FD- JP 3274455 B H04L-012/56 Div ex application JP 98242319
 Previous Publ. patent JP 2001186125|
 LA- WO 200013370(J<PG> 36); JP 2000078129(14); EP 1026853(E); JP 3142821(13
); JP 2001186125(14); JP 3274455(14)|
 DS- <NATIONAL> AU BR CA CN IN KR NO NZ PL US|
 DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC;
 NL; PT; SE; LI|
 AB- <PN> WO 200013370 A1|
 AB- <NV> NOVELTY - The method involves a gateway server judging the status
 of an information provider, and sending appropriate data to a charging
 system. This calculates the charges, based on the number of packets
 sent and received, and issues a bill.|
 AB- <BASIC> DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A gateway server judges whether an
 information provider (IP) server is an object of information provider
 charging (S101), when a mobile accesses the IP. If not, the gateway
 server applies a user charging to the IP server, and transmits the user
 management number of the mobile and the number of packets sent and
 received (S102), to a charging system. The charging system calculates
 the communication charge corresponding to the number of packets and
 issues a bill to the user specified by the user management number
 (S103). If the IP server is an object of an information provider
 charging, the gateway server applies the information provider charging
 to the IP server, and transmits the number of packets sent and
 received, and the address of the IP server (S104), to the charging
 system. The charging system calculates the communication charge
 corresponding to the number of packets sent and received, and issues a
 bill to the IP (S105).
 USE - For packet data communication systems.
 ADVANTAGE - Provides automatic charging of information provision to
 user or information provider.
 DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flow diagram for the
 method.
 Information provider charging (S101)
 Transmission of user management number and number of packets (S102)
 Issue of bill to user (S103)
 Issue bill to IP (S105)
 pp; 36 Dwg No 8/10|
 DE- <TITLE TERMS> CHARGE; METHOD; INFORMATION; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK;
 GATEWAY; SERVE; ORGANISE; APPROPRIATE; CHARGE; CALCULATE; BILL; ACTION;
 CHARGE; SYSTEM|
 DC- T01; W01|
 IC- <MAIN> H04L-012/14; H04L-012/56|
 IC- <ADDITIONAL> G06F-013/00; G06F-017/30; G06F-017/60; H04L-012/28;
 H04L-012/54; H04L-012/58; H04M-011/08; H04M-015/00|
 MC- <EPI> T01-H; W01-A03B; W01-A06; W01-A06B7; W01-A06G2; W01-C06|
 FS- EPI||

8/4/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
 (c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

AA- 2000-223908/200019|
 DX- <RELATED> 2000-183291; 2000-183292|
 XR- <XRPX> N00-167854|
 TI- Decision network that rates, prices or discounts transactions based on
 business rules stored in a price plan selects a particular price plan
 and an algorithm rule and conditions applicable to certain
 transactions.|
 PA- AMERICAN MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS INC (AMMA-N)|

AU- <INVENTORS> BOARDMAN S; RUEBESAM A|
 NC- 084|
 NP- 003|
 PN- WO 200007354 A1 20000210 WO 99US16790 A 19990726 200019 B|
 PN- AU 9953204 A 20000221 AU 9953204 A 19990726 200029
 PN- EP 1101350 A1 20010523 EP 99938799 A 19990726 200130
 <AN> WO 99US16790 A 19990726|
 AN- <LOCAL> WO 99US16790 A 19990726; AU 9953204 A 19990726; EP 99938799 A
 19990726; WO 99US16790 A 19990726|
 AN- <PR> US 99353588 A 19990715; US 9894459 P 19980729|
 FD- WO 200007354 A1 H04M-015/00
 <DS> (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE
 ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
 LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA
 UG US UZ VN YU ZW
 <DS> (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS
 LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
 FD- AU 9953204 A H04M-015/00 Based on patent WO 200007354
 FD- EP 1101350 A1 H04M-015/00 Based on patent WO 200007354
 <DS> (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT
 SE|
 LA- WO 200007354 (E<PG> 28); EP 1101350 (E)|
 DS- <NATIONAL> AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI
 GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
 MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US
 UZ VN YU ZW|
 DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; EA; ES; FI; FR; GB; GH; GM; GR; IE;
 IT; KE; LS; LU; MC; MW; NL; OA; PT; SD; SE; SL; SZ; UG; ZW; LI|
 AB- <PN> WO 200007354 A1|
 AB- <NV> NOVELTY - Price plans and decision networks are stored and, in
 response to the telecommunications billing event to be priced, a
 processor traverses a plan selection rule and processing conditions
 within the plan selection rule to select a price plan applicable to the
 event. The processor then traverses an algorithm selection rule set of
 the selected price plan and processing conditions within the algorithm
 selection rule set to select a pricing algorithm which is then used to
 price the event.|
 AB- <BASIC> DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The conditions can have a range of
 applicability. Changing the decision network changes the business rules
 for the event without changing the algorithms or conditions.
 INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for
 (a) a billing apparatus for telecommunications transactions
 (b) and a computer readable medium storing a program causing a
 computer to price transactions.
 USE - In commercial, customer transaction billing systems.
 ADVANTAGE - The flexible arrangement allows the business plan to be
 changed quickly and easily to meet market demands.
 pp; 28 Dwg No 0/8|
 DE- <TITLE TERMS> DECIDE; NETWORK; RATE; PRICE; DISCOUNT; TRANSACTION;
 BASED; BUSINESS; RULE; STORAGE; PRICE; PLAN; SELECT; PRICE; PLAN;
 ALGORITHM; RULE; CONDITION; APPLY; TRANSACTION|
 DC- S04; T01; T05; W01|
 IC- <MAIN> H04M-015/00|
 IC- <ADDITIONAL> G06F-017/60|
 MC- <EPI> S04-C03; T01-J05A1; T01-J05B; T01-S03; T05-G03; W01-C06|
 FS- EPI||

8/4/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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IM- *Image available*

AA- 1999-304985/199926|
 XR- <XRPX> N99-228623|
 TI- Charge monitoring method for service provided by communications network
 e.g. telephone conference call|
 PA- INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)|
 AU- <INVENTORS> MANDALIA B D; MANSEY P P|
 NC- 028|
 NP- 004|
 PN- EP 920178 A2 19990602 EP 98309513 A 19981120 199926 B|
 PN- JP 11225226 A 19990817 JP 98317731 A 19981109 199943
 PN- CN 1222017 A 19990707 CN 98122673 A 19981123 199945
 PN- US 6023499 A 20000208 US 97979157 A 19971126 200014|
 AN- <LOCAL> EP 98309513 A 19981120; US 97979157 A 19971126; JP 98317731 A
 19981109; CN 98122673 A 19981123|
 AN- <PR> US 97979157 A 19971126|
 FD- EP 920178 A2 H04M-015/00
 <DS> (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV
 MC MK NL PT RO SE SI|
 FD- JP 11225226 A H04M-015/00
 FD- US 6023499 A H04M-015/00
 FD- CN 1222017 A H04L-012/14|
 LA- EP 920178(E<PG> 9); JP 11225226(8)|
 DS- <REGIONAL> AL; AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
 LT; LU; LV; MC; MK; NL; PT; RO; SE; SI|
 AB- <PN> EP 920178 A2|
 AB- <NV> NOVELTY - The method involves detecting occurrences of **billing**
events which occur during use of the service. When a **billing event**
 occurs, a charge fee associated with the event is added to a cumulative
 charge total for the service. The cumulative charge total is
 occasionally transmitted via the Internet (30) to the service user's
 computer (32). The cumulative charge total received from the Internet
 to the person while the service is being used is displayed.|
 AB- <BASIC> DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a
 system for monitoring charges for a service provided by a
 communications network.
 USE - For monitoring charges provides by communications network,
 e.g. telephone conference call,.
 ADVANTAGE - One or more conference participants can monitor the
 accumulated charges for a conference call on a real-time basis.
 DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a functional block
 diagram of a telephone network which conforms to the AIN architecture.
 Internet (30)
 User's computer (32)
 pp; 9 DwgNo 1/2|
 DE- <TITLE TERMS> CHARGE; MONITOR; METHOD; SERVICE; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK;
 TELEPHONE; CONFER; CALL|
 DC- W01|
 IC- <MAIN> H04L-012/14; H04M-015/00|
 IC- <ADDITIONAL> G06F-013/00|
 MC- <EPI> W01-A06B7; W01-C02A7A; W01-C02B1; W01-C02D; W01-C06|
 FS- EPI||

8/4/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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IM- *Image available*

AA- 1999-262791/199922|

XR- <XRPX> N99-195626|

TI- **Billing event** handling method in on-line network|

PA- MICROSOFT CORP (MICR-N)|

AU- <INVENTORS> GRIFFIN W J|

NC- 001|
 NP- 001|
 PN- US 5893077 A 19990406 US 95518534 A 19950823 199922 B|
 AN- <LOCAL> US 95518534 A 19950823|
 AN- <PR> US 95518534 A 19950823|
 FD- US 5893077 A G06F-017/60|
 LA- US 5893077(28)|
 AB- <PN> US 5893077 A|
 AB- <NV> NOVELTY - A class hierarchy of **billing events** indicating customer access to on-line networks, is provided. Then a **billing event** object is generated from **billing event** class, in response to client accessing server in on-line network. The generated **billing events** are serialized and collected in a memory.|
 AB- <BASIC> USE - In on-line network used by on-line service providers for offering news informations, chat areas and e-mail systems.
 ADVANTAGE - Can track progress of customer during interactive session and provide real-time statements. Generates configurable event for virtually any process that needs to be monitored.
 DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows flow diagram of billing system.
 pp; 28 DwgNo 5/12|
 DE- <TITLE TERMS> BILL; EVENT; HANDLE; METHOD; LINE; NETWORK|
 DC- T01|
 IC- <MAIN> G06F-017/60|
 MC- <EPI> T01-H07C5E; T01-J05A1|
 FS- EPI||

8/4/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
 (c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

IM- *Image available*
 AA- 1995-311638/199540|
 DX- <RELATED> 1995-311639|
 XR- <XRPX> N95-235325|
 TI- Symmetrical multiprocessing system for batch of discrete cellular telephone **billing events** - breaks batch into segments with each segment comprising several discrete events, each discrete event comprising sub-events to be processed|
 PA- TELEFLEX INFORMATION SYSTEMS INC (TELE-N)|
 AU- <INVENTORS> ARNOLD D J; HOLT C W; PETERS M S|
 NC- 062|
 NP- 003|
 PN- WO 9523372 A1 19950831 WO 95US2228 A 19950223 199540 B|
 PN- AU 9519276 A 19950911 AU 9519276 A 19950223 199550
 PN- US 5724584 A 19980303 US 94203193 A 19940228 199816
 <AN> US 94229538 A 19940419
 <AN> US 96698277 A 19960815|
 AN- <LOCAL> WO 95US2228 A 19950223; AU 9519276 A 19950223; US 94203193 A 19940228; US 94229538 A 19940419; US 96698277 A 19960815|
 AN- <PR> US 94229538 A 19940419; US 94203193 A 19940228; US 96698277 A 19960815|
 CT- 4.Jnl.Ref|
 FD- WO 9523372 A1 G06F-009/28
 <DS> (National): AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TT UA UG US UZ VN
 <DS> (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG
 FD- AU 9519276 A G06F-009/28 Based on patent WO 9523372
 FD- US 5724584 A G06F-015/40 Cont of application US 94203193
 Cont of application US 94229538|

LA- WO 9523372 (E<PG> 59); US 5724584 (26) |
 DS- <NATIONAL> AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU JP
 KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
 SG SI SK TJ TT UA UG US UZ VN |
 DS- <REGIONAL> AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; KE; LU; MC; MW;
 NL; OA; PT; SD; SE; SZ; UG |
 AB- <BASIC> WO 9523372 A

The multi-processing system includes a distributor for distributing each discrete event into one of several segments, each segment comprising a sequence of at least one discrete event to be processed. Several symmetrical multi-tasking processors process the segments. Each of the discrete events within a single segment is sequentially processed and each independent sub-event within a single discrete event is sequentially processed.

The system further includes an initiator for initiating each of several segments generated by the distributor on the symmetrical multi-tasking processors. A shared memory accessible by each of the symmetrical multi-tasking processors stores a control program for controlling the operation of the processors. Finally a second shared memory communicates with each of the symmetrical multi-tasking processors for storing each processed discrete event.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For cellular telephone billing system. Balancing number of discrete events in each segment using coarse grain approach ensures flexible but efficient use of processor availability. Allows scalability of processors and I-O capacity.

Does not require changes to application code as additional resources are added.

Dwg. 5A/12 |

AB- <US> US 5724584 A

The multi-processing system includes a distributor for distributing each discrete event into one of several segments, each segment comprising a sequence of at least one discrete event to be processed. Several symmetrical multi-tasking processors process the segments. Each of the discrete events within a single segment is sequentially processed and each independent sub-event within a single discrete event is sequentially processed.

The system further includes an initiator for initiating each of several segments generated by the distributor on the symmetrical multi-tasking processors. A shared memory accessible by each of the symmetrical multi-tasking processors stores a control program for controlling the operation of the processors. Finally a second shared memory communicates with each of the symmetrical multi-tasking processors for storing each processed discrete event.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For cellular telephone billing system. Balancing number of discrete events in each segment using coarse grain approach ensures flexible but efficient use of processor availability. Allows scalability of processors and I-O capacity.

Does not require changes to application code as additional resources are added.

Dwg. 4/12 |

DE- <TITLE TERMS> SYMMETRICAL; MULTIPROCESSOR; SYSTEM; BATCH; DISCRETE;
 CELLULAR; TELEPHONE; BILL; EVENT; BREAK; BATCH; SEGMENT; SEGMENT;
 COMPRISE; DISCRETE; EVENT; DISCRETE; EVENT; COMPRISE; SUB; EVENT;
 PROCESS |

DC- T01 |

IC- <MAIN> G06F-009/28; G06F-015/40 |

IC- <ADDITIONAL> G06F-019/00 |

MC- <EPI> T01-H08; T01-J05A; T01-M02 |

FS- EPI |

?

A.

?show files;ds

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2002/UD,UM &UP=200252
(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent

File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Aug 1985-2002/Aug
(c) 2002 European Patent Office

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Apr(Updated 020805)
(c) 2002 JPO & JAPIO

File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
(c) 2002 INPI. All rts. reserv.

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2002/Aug W02
(c) 2002 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1983-2002/UB=20020815,UT=20020808
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio

File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2002/Aug 20
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File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2002/Aug 20
(c) 2002 The Gale Group

File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2002/Aug 21
(c)2002 The Gale Group

File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2002/Aug 21
(c) 2002 The Gale Group

File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2002/Aug 20
(c) 2002 The Gale Group

File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2002/Aug 20
(c) 2002 Resp. DB Svcs.

File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2002/Aug 21
(c) 2002 The Dialog Corp.

File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2002/Aug 21
(c) 2002 Financial Times Ltd

File 610:Business Wire 1999-2002/Aug 21
(c) 2002 Business Wire.

File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2002/Aug 21
(c) 2002 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc

File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2002/Aug 20
(c) 2002 San Jose Mercury News

File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2002/Aug 20
(c) 2002 The Gale Group

File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
(c) 1999 Business Wire

File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

File 2:INSPEC 1969-2002/Aug W3
(c) 2002 Institution of Electrical Engineers

File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2002/Jul
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2002/Aug W3
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File 77:Conference Papers Index 1973-2002/Jul
(c) 2002 Cambridge Sci Abs

File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2002/Jul
(c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co.

File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs. 1981-2002/Aug
(c) 2002 Info. Today Inc.

File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2002/Jul
(c)2002 Info.Sources Inc

File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2002/Aug 20
(c) 2002 The New York Times

File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2002/Aug 20
(c) 2002 The New York Times

File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Aug 20
(c) 2002 The Gale Group

Search Report from Ginger D. Roberts

Set	Items	Description
S1	25	AU=(FOSTER R? OR FOSTER, R?) AND (PRICING OR TRANSACTION?)

?t1/3,k/all

>>>KWIC option is not available in file(s): 77

1/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013156404 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-328276/200028

XRPX Acc No: N00-247098

Pricing and analyzing method of complex financial transaction in financial institution, involves creating production service instance and billing service instance

Patent Assignee: FINANCIAL SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY PTY LTD (FINA-N)

Inventor: FOSTER R A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6052672	A	20000418	US 97904716	A	19970801	200028 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97904716 A 19970801

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6052672	A		15	G06F-017/60	

Pricing and analyzing method of complex financial transaction in financial institution, involves creating production service instance and billing service instance

Inventor: FOSTER R A

Abstract (Basic):

... The **transaction** instance (750) corresponding to financial **transaction** is created. The production service instance (760) representing the production service performed by financial institution is created. The billing service instance (770) representing billing service related to **pricing** of production service is created.

... The production service instance and billing service instance are related to **transaction** instance by predefined relation instance. The production service instance, billing service instance and **transaction** instance are stored in tables. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for database data processing...

...For **pricing** and analyzing complex financial **transactions** in financial institutions such as retail banks, wholesale banks, corporate banks and investment banks...

...Allows financial services companies (FSC) to easily monitor the cost of **transactions** involving services by client, by financial product, by market segment or by any other view...

... **Transaction** instance (750)

...Title Terms: **TRANSACTION** ;

1/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012540430 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-346536/199929

XRPX Acc No: N99-259055

Transaction center for automatic processing of multimedia customer transaction requests

Patent Assignee: LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC (LUCE)

Inventor: BERKOWITZ P A; DRAPAL M E; FLOCKHART A D; **FOSTER R H** ; HOROVITZ
D A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5903877	A	19990511	US 96723733	A	19960930	199929 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96723733 A 19960930

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5903877	A		9	G06F-015/21	

Transaction center for automatic processing of multimedia customer
transaction requests
...Inventor: **FOSTER R H**

Abstract (Basic):

... The **transaction** processing platform (10) detects the presence
of **transaction** requests placed in a **transaction** request server (20)
from customers (5) via an access network (6). The requests are then...

... The **transaction** center has the facility to measure and report
quantitative metrics relating to the service agents. An INDEPENDENT
CLAIM is also included for an integrating method of **transaction**
request to the **transaction** center...

...For processing automatically **transaction** requests from customers
received in the form of alternative media such as facsimile, voice mail
...

...As the customer service is centralized in the **transaction** center to
serve requests received via different media, the performance of service
can be monitored...

...The figure shows the block diagram of the **transaction** center...

... **Transaction** processing platform (10...

... **Transaction** request server (20

Title Terms: **TRANSACTION** ;

1/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011948376 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-365286/199832

XRPX Acc No: N98-285318

**Automatic transactional locking method using object request broker -
involves locking objects used in transactions by referring to stack in
object request broker which indicates objects used in given transaction**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: **FOSTER R D** ; HUTCHISON G D

Number of Countries: 025 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2321540	A	19980729	GB 971566	A	19970125	199832 B
EP 855649	A2	19980729	EP 98300234	A	19980114	199834
US 6178440	B1	20010123	US 97887800	A	19970703	200107

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 971566 A 19970125

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes

GB 2321540 A 26 G06F-009/46
EP 855649 A2 E G06F-009/46
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI
LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
US 6178440 B1 G06F-015/16

Automatic transactional locking method using object request broker...

...involves locking objects used in transactions by referring to stack in
object request broker which indicates objects used in given transaction
Inventor: FOSTER R D ...

...Abstract (Basic): computer system. It is checked whether the first work
request is part of a current transaction .

...Title Terms: TRANSACTION ;

1/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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06566076 **Image available**
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR HANDLING COMMUNICATION

PUB. NO.: 2000-151819 [JP 2000151819 A]
PUBLISHED: May 30, 2000 (20000530)
INVENTOR(s): FLOCKHART ANDREW D
FOSTER ROBIN H
MATHEWS EUGENE P
APPLICANT(s): LUCENT TECHNOL INC
APPL. NO.: 11-305552 [JP 99305552]
FILED: October 27, 1999 (19991027)
PRIORITY: 182353 [US 98182353], US (United States of America), October
29, 1998 (19981029)

INVENTOR(s): FLOCKHART ANDREW D
FOSTER ROBIN H
MATHEWS EUGENE P

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To avoid a loss of business transaction of a
company by identifying a customer having a risk so as to provide the...
... a call concerned party has a risk that is disqualified from a customer
of business transaction while a call center 100 handles a call, an
identification code of the call concerned...

1/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01434579

Watermarking material and transferring watermarked material
Wasserzeichnung von Daten und Übertragung von wassergezeichneten Daten
Filigranage de donnees et transmission de donnees filigranees
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

SONY UNITED KINGDOM LIMITED, (1630600), The Heights, Brooklands,
Weybridge KT13 0XW, (GB), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Stone, Jonathan James, 39 Groves Lea, Mortimer, Reading, Berkshire RG7
3SS, (GB)

Pelly, Jason Charles, 2 Odell Close, Lower Earley, Reading, Berkshire RG6

4DU, (GB)

Gugenheim, Paul, 247A West End Lane, West Hampstead, London NW6 1XN, (GB)
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Hampshire RG22 4BB, (GB)

Foster, Richard, Martin Cross Cottage, Martin, Fordingbridge, Hampshire
SP6 3LF, (GB)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Pratt, Richard Wilson et al (46458), D. Young & Co, 21 New Fetter Lane,
London EC4A 1DA, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1215907 A2 020619 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001310112 011203;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 29851 001207; GB 121202 010831

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04N-007/24

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 252

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200225	3101
SPEC A	(English)	200225	6305
Total word count - document A			9406
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			9406

INVENTOR:

... GB)

Foster, Richard ...

...ABSTRACT A2

A system for watermarking and transferring watermarked material
comprises a **transaction** server, first and second clients, first
apparatus for applying a perceptible watermark to the material...

...more communications networks. The system is arranged to implement the
steps of:

transferring from the **transaction** server to the first apparatus (i)
data for creating a watermark, the creating data including...

...to the material, using the said creating data;

transferring from the first client to the **transaction** server the
said material identifier and data for inverting the algorithm including
the said at...

...said material identifier from the material;

transferring the identifier from the second client to the **transaction**
server;

subject to predetermined conditions being satisfied, transferring from
the **transaction** server to the second apparatus watermark removal data
associated with the said material identifier, the...

...SPECIFICATION is provided a method of watermarking and transferring
watermarked material in a system comprising a **transaction** server, first
and second clients, first apparatus for applying a perceptible watermark
to the material...

...second apparatus for removing the watermark; the method comprising the
steps of:

transferring from the **transaction** server to the first apparatus (i)

data for creating a watermark, the creating data including...

...the material, using the said creating data;
i transferring from the first client to the **transaction** server the said material identifier and data for inverting the algorithm including the said at...

...said material identifier from the material;
transferring the identifier from the second client to the **transaction** server;
subject to predetermined conditions being satisfied, transferring from the **transaction** server to the second apparatus watermark removal data associated with the said material identifier, the...

...owners of material to offer it for sale to buyers in a secure manner. The **transaction** processor allows many sellers to offer material for sale and for many buyers to buy. The **transaction** processor allows sellers, who have access to a first client and access to a watermarking ...

...for inverting the algorithm including the said at least one key is transferred to the **transaction** processor, without such data being on or with the material thereby providing further security.
In...

...least one key from the first apparatus to the first client for transfer to the **transaction** server.
The said watermark creating data may be stored on data carrier, ...in response to a request for the data sent from the first client to the **transaction** processor. In one embodiment the said data is transferred from the **transaction** server to the first client and then to the smart card. In another embodiment the...

...by e.g. post.
The said watermark removal data may likewise be transferred from the **transaction** server to the second apparatus in a data carrier, most preferably a smart card.
In one embodiment the said data is transferred from the **transaction** server to the second client and then to the smart card. In another embodiment, a request for the said data is received by the **transaction** processor and the said data is stored on the smart card and the card is ...

...invention provides a method of watermarking and transferring watermarked material in a system comprising a **transaction** server and at least first and second clients, the method comprising the steps of:
Using...

...identifier with the material and apply the watermark to the material;
and storing, in the **transaction** server, the said material identifier and data for inverting the algorithm including the said at...

...material identifier associated with the material;
transferring the identifier from the second client to the **transaction** server;
subject to predetermined conditions being satisfied, transferring from the **transaction** server to the second client watermark removal data associated with the said material identifier, the...

...on which a material identifier and watermarked material is recorded;
Figures 8 and 9 illustrate **transaction** server functions;
Figure 10 is schematic diagram illustrating material purchase;
Figure 11 a schematic diagram...

...embodiment of the invention; and

Figures 14 and 15 schematically illustrate files stored in a **transaction** processor of the system of Figure 11.

First Example- Figures 1 to 10

Overview, Figure...

...Figure 1, a first example of a system in accordance with the invention comprises a **transaction** server, a seller client 2, a buyer client 3 and a communications network 4 linking...

...2. A buyer controls the buyer client 3. A third party owns and controls the **transaction** processor 1. The system allows material to be acquired, securely and visibly watermarked, and transferred...

...material. If the buyer then wants to buy the material, the buyer obtains from the **transaction** server 1 the data needed to remove the watermark. In this example, the seller and buyer both register (10) with the **transaction** server. Registration, content preview, and watermark removal are described in more detail hereinbelow. The data...

...only when the buyer has paid for the material. The payment is monitored by the **transaction** server 1 which communicates with a financial institution 8. Payment is made via the server...2000.

Seller Registration, Figure 2.

The seller client 2 is used to send to the **transaction** server 1 a) passwords, b) bank account details of the seller and c) any other information. The **transaction** server may then send a data carrier, in this example a smart card SC, to...

...a price and conditions of sale, as described above in relation to acquisition to the **transaction** server 1.

Figure 6 shows the VTR 62 and seller client as part of a...British application 9926321.3, (also EP 00309067.7), attorney file P/7211, 1-99-41.

Transaction Server, Figure 8

The **transaction** server 1 provides secure communications with the seller and buyer clients. It also controls financial **transactions** by holding buyer and seller accounts. As described above, the seller registers passwords, bank account...

...references for associating the stored data with the material to which that data relates. The **transaction** server may provide to potential buyers access to the metadata. The access may be free...

...The metadata may include clip lengths, time and data information amongst many other possibilities.

The **transaction** server may store multiple different algorithms for creating and removing watermarks, in addition to the...

...is described in copending British application I-00- 147, P/10145, Application 0029850.5.

The **transaction** processor also monitors buyer interest and sales and controls the release of data for removing...

...confirmation that the buyer satisfies the conditions of sale including paying for the material.

The **transaction** server 1 also controls the distribution of smart cards.

Transaction Server, Figure 9

The **transaction** server also provides for the registration of data relating to the buyers. For example, the buyer provides details of bank accounts, passwords and any other data relevant to a **transaction**.

The registration of the buyer allows access to:

a) business rules, prices and conditions of...

...or which he might buy.

Once the buyer has satisfied the conditions of sale, the **transaction** server provides secure delivery of decryption keys, templates and algorithms for removing watermarks. That may...

...the UMID recorded on the tape and registers his interest in the material with the **transaction** server using the UMID as a reference via the buyer client 3 and the network 4. The **transaction** server provides to the buyer the conditions of sale and price. If the buyer then...

...form for security. Most preferably, the data carrier is hand insertable into an interface.

The **transaction** server contains metadata relating to the watermarked material. That metadata preferably includes samples and/or... Figure 11, a second example of a system in accordance with the invention comprises a **transaction** server 1, one or more seller clients 112, 112N, one or more buyer clients 113...

...112. A buyer controls a buyer client 113. A third party owns and controls the **transaction** server 1. The system allows material to be acquired, securely and visibly watermarked, and transferred...

...remove the watermark. In this example, the seller and buyer both register (10) with the **transaction** server. Registration, content preview, and watermark removal are described in more detail hereinbelow. The data...

...only when the buyer has paid for the material. The payment is monitored by the **transaction** server 1 which communicates with a financial institution 8. Payment is made via the server...

...termed the "pull mode", potential buyers use metadata relating to the content stored on the **transaction** server to find content they are interested in and then request the seller to send...

...the watermark.

Referring to Figure 12, the seller obtains seller software, and registers with the **transaction** server. The seller client processor watermarks the material generating watermark removal data. The seller client processor informs the **transaction** server of watermark removal data and of identifiers associated with the material. The seller uses the client processor to provide metadata, rates card and business rules to the **transaction** server. The seller sends watermarked material to potential buyers. These steps will now be described...

...a stand alone software package. The seller registers with the server 1, providing to the **transaction** server 1 a) passwords, b) bank account details of the seller and c) any other...

...client is used to design and apply the watermark. The seller client downloads from the **transaction** server watermark design software. The seller uses the software off-line to design the form...

...results in watermark configuration data and removal data. The removal data is downloaded to the **transaction** server 1 and/or to a smart card as described above. The watermark configuration data...

...to, or otherwise associated with, the storage medium.

The seller client processor 112 informs the **transaction** server 1 of

the algorithm, key(s), template(s), used to generate the watermark and of the UMID(s) applied to the video sequence.

The seller also provides, to the **transaction** server 1, metadata, rates card data, business rules data and data for a license file. This data is provided by interacting with the **transaction** server and will be described with reference to Figure 14.

Metadata-Figure 14A

In ...set of prices which may be based on the experience of the operator of the **transaction** server in the market the operator serves. However, preferably the **transaction** server allows the seller to set up their own **pricing**.

Business Rules-Figure 14C

The server 1 may store one or more predetermined, standard contracts...

...a stand alone software package. The buyer registers with the server 1, providing to the **transaction** server 1 a) passwords, b) bank account details of the buyer and c) any other...

...searches for video of interest-Figure 13.

The buyer accesses the metadata stored on the **transaction** server to look for video which interests him using for example key words. The buyer ...

...video which may interest him he then expresses an interest in the video sequence. The **transaction** server 1 informs the seller client 112 and a visibly watermarked copy is sent to...

...via the network 4 especially if the network supports 'broad-band' transmission of video. The **transaction** server 1 may automatically send an e-mail to the seller client to inform the...

...the desired video to the buyer.

The interest of the buyer is registered with a **transaction** log.

The following description assumes the buyer stores the video electronically in a storage medium...

...identifies the video from the identifier (UMID) associated therewith.

The identifier is transmitted to the **transaction** server 1. The server then allows him to access the business rules and the rates...

...the network 4. The payment and the identifier of the video is registered with the **transaction** log. A license file is generated and stored at the **transaction** server. The file contains the data set out with reference to Figure 14D.

License file-Figure 14D

Once payment has been acknowledged by the **transaction** server, the licence file is downloaded from the **transaction** server to the buyer client. The file contains the UMID(s), the free metadata, the...

...to do that is protected by known digital rights management techniques against misuse.

Statistics and **transaction** log- Figure 15.

Referring to Figure 15, the **transaction** server 1 preferably maintains a **transaction** log, which contains for each seller statistical data useful to the sellers. For example the...

...and the clients for registering sellers and buyers and for designing watermarks and for financial **transactions**. However, the present invention may be applied in the context of a peer to peer...

...removable to restore the original audio.

The seller client may interact on-line with the **transaction** server to

create the watermark.

...CLAIMS A2

1. A method of watermarking and transferring watermarked material in a system comprising a **transaction** server, first and second clients, first apparatus for applying a perceptible watermark to the material
...

...second apparatus for removing the watermark; the method comprising the steps of:
transferring from the **transaction** server to the first apparatus (i) data for creating a watermark, the creating data including...

...to the material, using the said creating data;
transferring from the first client to the **transaction** server the said material identifier and data for inverting the algorithm including the said at...

...said material identifier from the material;
transferring the identifier from the second client to the **transaction** server;
subject to predetermined conditions being satisfied, transferring from the **transaction** server to the second apparatus watermark removal data associated with the said material identifier, the...

...key on a data carrier for transfer to the first client for transfer to the **transaction** server.

8. A method according to any preceding claim, comprising the step of storing in the **transaction** server metadata relating the said watermarked material, the metadata being referenced by the said identifier...

...the second apparatus.

10. A method according to any preceding claim, comprising storing on the **transaction** server conditions of sale of unwatermarked material.
11. A method according to claim 10, comprising the step of transferring the said conditions of sale from the first client to the **transaction** server.
12. A method according to claim 10 or 11, wherein the **transaction** server transfers the said removal data subject to the condition that a buyer has fulfilled...

...comprises memory storing algorithm configuration data defining the invertible algorithm.

20. A system comprising a **transaction** server, first and second clients, first apparatus for applying a perceptible watermark to the material ...and applying identifying data to the material to identify the watermarked material;
registering with a **transaction** server conditions for the removal of the watermark and identifying data identifying the watermarked material...

...the removal data to the removal apparatus to allow removal of the watermark if the **transaction** server indicates that predetermined conditions for removal are satisfied.

39. A method according to claim...

...or 39 or 40, comprising the step of using a first client linked to the **transaction** server by a communications network to register the said conditions.

42. A method according to claim 41. comprising the step of using a second client linked to the **transaction** server by a communications network to comply with the said conditions.
43. A method according to...

...to claim 43, wherein the removal data is downloaded onto the data carrier from the **transaction** server via the communications network.

- 45. A method according to claim 44, wherein the data carrier is a smart card.
- 46. A system comprising a watermarking apparatus, a **transaction** server and a watermark removal apparatus arranged to carry out the method of any one...data.
- 73. A method of watermarking and transferring watermarked material in a system comprising a **transaction** server and at least first and second clients, the method comprising the steps of:
using...

...identifier with the material and apply the watermark to the material;
and storing, in the **transaction** server, the said material identifier and data for inverting the algorithm including the said at...

...material identifier associated with the material;
transferring the identifier from the second client to the **transaction** server;
subject to predetermined conditions being satisfied, transferring from the **transaction** server to the second client watermark removal data associated with the said material identifier, the...

...channel.

- 75. A method according to claim 73, comprising the step of storing in the **transaction** server metadata relating the said watermarked material, the metadata being referenced to the material by...

...identifier.

- 76. A method according to claim 73, 74 or 75, comprising storing on the **transaction** server financial rules relating to use of the material.
- 77. A method according to claim...

...A method according to claim 73, 74, 75, 76 or 77, comprising storing on the **transaction** server business rules relating to use of the material.

- 79. A method according to claim 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 or 78, comprising storing on the **transaction** server statistical data relating to **transactions** associated with the material.
- 80. A method according to any one of claims 73 to 79, comprising creating at the **transaction** server files associated with respective items of material which users have been allowed to use by virtue of a business **transaction**.
- 81. A method according to claim 80, each file containing data relating to the rules of the business **transaction**.
- 82. A method according to claim 80 or 81, wherein each file contains metadata relating...thereto.
- 85. A method according to any one of claims 80 to 84, wherein the **transaction** server transfers the said file to the second client.
- 86. A method according to claim...

...to any one of claims 73 to 87, wherein the first client interacts with the **transaction** server to create the watermark.

- 90. A system comprising a **transaction** server and first and second clients, the system being arranged to implement the method of...

...one of claims 1 to 13 and 21 when run on a system comprising a **transaction** server, first and second clients first apparatus for applying a perceptible watermark to the material...

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01143693

Method and apparatus for giving dissatisfied call center customers special treatment

Verfahren und Vorrichtung um unzufriedene Kunden von Anrufzentralen speziell zu behandeln

Methode et appareil pour donner aux clients de centres d'appels insatisfaits un traitement special

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC., (2143720), 600 Mountain Avenue, Murray Hill,
New Jersey 07974-0636, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 998108 A1 000503 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99308215 991018;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 182353 981029

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-003/523; H04M-003/51

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CLAIMS A	(English)	200018	670
SPEC A	(English)	200018	2252
Total word count - document A			2922
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			2922

INVENTOR:

... US)

Foster, Robin H ...

...SPECIFICATION the call or the supervisor 111 may apologize to the party
and complete the interrupted transaction with the party. Additionally,
if the agent 106 who is handling the call or a...

1/3,K/7 (Item 3 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01079040

Optimizing call-centre performance by using predictive data to distribute calls among agents

Optimierung der Anrufzentraleleistung mit Hilfe von pradiktiven Daten zum Verteilen von Anrufen auf Vermittlern

Optimisation de la performance d'un centre d'appel en utilisant des donnees predictives pour distribuer des appels entre des operateurs

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC., (2143720), 600 Mountain Avenue, Murray Hill,
New Jersey 07974-0636, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 949794 A1 991013 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99302425 990329;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 57842 980409

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-003/50

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SPEC A	(English)	9941	3021
Total word count - document A			3577
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			3577

INVENTOR:

... US)

Foster, Robin H ...

...SPECIFICATION call, the identifier of the agent (Z) who handled the call, the call duration, the **transaction** type (e.g., catalog sale, information request, complaint, etc.) and the time-of-day, and which the agent's terminal 105 reports **transaction** data), generator 151 collects and stores the **transaction** results (e.g., type of sale and number of units sold, or revenue generated, or service ticket closure or escalation, etc.), depending on the **transaction** type, at step 206. Generator 151 then weights the age of the stored data for...

...agent's service profile scores according to a formula which is a function of the **transaction** type represented by the arrived call, at step 304. The formula for each call type...

...Each formula weights the agent's individual service profile scores based on the type of **transaction** represented by the arrived call. For example, in a complaint **transaction**, the service observer satisfaction rating is weighted heavily, whereas in a sales **transaction** the revenue is weighted heavily, and in an information request **transaction** the proficiency is weighted heavily. On the other hand, the formula for a VIP sales...

...combines the service profile scores according to a formula which is a function of the **transaction** type represented by a call of that skill, at step 610. As was already stated...

1/3,K/8 (Item 4 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

(c) 2002 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01079039

Optimizing call-center performance by using predictive data to distribute agents among calls

Optimierung der Anrufzentraleleistung mit Hilfe von pradiktiven Daten zum Verteilen von Vermittlern auf Anrufen

Optimisation de la performance d'un centre d'appel en utilisant des donnees predictives pour distribuer des operateurs entre des appels

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC., (2143720), 600 Mountain Avenue, Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974-0636, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Bogart, Frank J., 4796 Devonshire Street, Boulder, Colorado 80301, (US)

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Foster, Robin H., 82 Standish Road, Little Silver, New Jersey 07739, (US)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 949793 A1 991013 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99302422 990329;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 185265 981103; US 57842 980409

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-003/50

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Total word count - document A			4921
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Total word count - documents A + B			4921

INVENTOR:

... US)

Foster, Robin H ...

...SPECIFICATION call, the identifier of the agent (Z) who handled the call, the call duration, the **transaction** type (e.g., catalog sale, information request, complaint, etc.), the time-of-day, and call...

...terminal 105 (or from a host computer to which the agent's terminal 105 reports **transaction** data), generator 151 collects and stores the **transaction** results (e.g., type of sale and number of units sold, or revenue generated, or service ticket closure or escalation, etc.), depending on the **transaction** type, at step 206. Generator 151 then weights the age of the stored data for...

...agent's service profile scores according to a formula which is a function of the **transaction** type represented by the arrived call, at step 304. The formula for each call type...

...Each formula weights the agent's individual service profile scores based on the type of **transaction** represented by the arrived call. For example, in a complaint **transaction**, the service observer satisfaction rating is weighted heavily, whereas in a sales **transaction** the revenue

is weighted heavily, and in an information request **transaction** the proficiency is weighted heavily. On the other hand, the formula for a VIP sales...combines the service profile scores according to a formula which is a function of the **transaction** type represented by a call of that skill, at step 610. As was already stated...

1/3,K/9 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00942321

Apparatus and method for automatic transactional locking in an object-oriented computer system
Vorrichtung und Verfahren zur automatischen Transaktionsverriegelung in einem objektorientierten Rechnersystem
Dispositif et methode pour verrouillage transactionnel automatique dans un systeme d'ordinateur oriente objet

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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INVENTOR:

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Moss, Robert Douglas (34141), IBM United Kingdom Limited Intellectual Property Department Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 855649 A2 980729 (Basic)

EP 855649 A3 981230

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98300234 980114;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 9701566 970125

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46;

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 66

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Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			7064

Apparatus and method for automatic transactional locking in an object-oriented computer system
Dispositif et methode pour verrouillage transactionnel automatique dans un systeme d'ordinateur oriente objet

INVENTOR:

Foster, Richard Daniel ...

...SPECIFICATION also handles all interactions amongst various server objects of the service application 100.

Computer implemented **transaction** processing systems are used for critical business tasks in a number of industries. A **transaction** defines a single unit of work that must either be fully completed or fully purged...

...the subordinate actions would lead to inconsistency between the records and the actual occurrences.

Distributed **transaction** processing involves a **transaction** that affects resources at more than one physical or logical location. In the above example, a **transaction** affects resources managed at the local automated teller machine (ATM) as well as bank balances managed by a bank's main computer. Such **transactions** involve one particular client computer (e.g., 10) communicating with one particular server computer (e...

...server systems, client and server systems are each contributing to the overall processing of such **transactions**. Further, many different clients may be concurrently attempting to use the same server to engage in separate **transactions**. For example, many different banking ATM machines (client systems) may be trying to concurrently begin **transactions** so as to access data from a popular database program running on the bank's...

...from one server object to another server object) which may be part of separate (concurrent) **transactions**. In these situations, the server must be able to isolate these concurrent **transactions** so that they do not affect each other. That is, until one **transaction** is finished (either all parts are committed or all parts are aborted) other **transactions** trying to access the same server objects must be made to wait. The server objects which are involved in a **transaction** must be locked while the **transaction** is pending. Locking prevents extratransactional concurrent accesses to the server objects which would effect the present **transaction**.

For example, if a husband is trying to transfer \$2000 from a family's checking...

...server must be able to deal with this situation effectively so that the two concurrent **transactions** do not create a problem for the bank owning the database server.

The way this...

...as to not only perform the substantive functions of the program but also to perform **transactional** locking on concurrent accesses. That is, the server application 100 would be written so that...

...a first client (e.g. the husband's ATM) requests access. Then, the husband's **transaction** would continue in isolation despite the fact that the wife's **transaction** has been requested concurrently. The wife's client ATM would not be granted access to...

...schemes into his/her program. Also, the programmer must have an in-depth knowledge of **transaction** theory in order to be able to incorporate the **transaction** context into the concurrency control aspects of the program. Many application programmers do not have knowledge of such concurrency control and/or **transaction** theory. Even if they do, incorporating such aspects into the server application adds an extra...

...applications. The server application developer does not need to know details about concurrency control or **transaction** theory and can focus instead on developing the substance of the server application.

In one...

...concurrency control isolates the effects of a group of related work requests which form a **transaction**.

According to another aspect, the present invention provides in a computer system, a process for...computer system; and (b2) checking whether said first work request is part of a current **transaction**.

Preferably, said analyzing step (b) further includes sub-steps of: (b3) checking whether the object...

...with said work request is already locked by a previous request belonging

to the same **transaction** as said work request; and (b4) checking whether the object associated with said work request is already locked by a conflicting lock belonging to a **transaction** different from the **transaction** of said work request.

Preferably, said locking step (c) includes sub-steps of: (c1) creating

...

...the steps taken by an Object Request Broker in scheduling client requests and dealing with **transactional** concurrency issues, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3 is an...

...for access to the same server object. For example, if one request belonging to one **transaction** is trying to examine the contents of a server object's encapsulated data, a later request belonging to another **transaction** should not be allowed to alter this data while the first request is still examining the data. Also, if a current request belonging to one **transaction** is trying to change the contents of a server object's encapsulated data, a later request belonging to another **transaction** should not be permitted to examine the contents of this data until the current request...media. At step 203, the ORB checks whether the present request is part of a **transaction** (by e.g., the ORB's checking of the service context of the request). That...

...sequence of related requests all of which must either succeed or fail for the entire **transaction** to succeed (commit) or fail (abort). If it is not, then it is a "one..."

...request must wait until the object becomes unlocked (e.g., until a currently "in-doubt" **transaction** becomes either committed or aborted) and then this request can be dispatched to the target...

...at step 203 the request is identified by the ORB as being part of a **transaction**, the ORB checks (step 206) to see whether access to the requested server object has already been locked in the required mode by a previous request belonging to the same **transaction**. That is, the ORB checks whether a previous co-**transactional** request has already adequately protected this object from concurrent requests external to the **transaction** and thus there is no need for this request to initiate further locks. For example, if a previous co-**transactional** request has already obtained a write lock on the object, and the present request is

...

...same object, this is not considered a problem as both requests belong to the same **transaction** so they are permitted (and expected) to work together.

If, however, the NO branch is...

...with a lock which has already been granted to a previous request belonging to another **transaction**. For example, the previous request has obtained a write lock on this object and the...

...wife subsequently tries to gain access from another ATM across town while the husband's **transaction** is still on-going. If there is a conflicting lock, the present request is made to wait until the current **transaction** is finished. In the example, the wife's request would have to wait until the husband's **transaction** has finished. Then, her request would obtain a lock on the server object (step 208...

...made on a checking account balance that has been lowered by the husband's completed **transaction**.

If, at step 207, there are no conflicting locks from another **transaction**, the ORB obtains a lock on the requested server object (at step 208). The details...

...the target object (step 211) for execution. The object is now protected so that the **transaction** can proceed without worry that the object will be concurrently accessed by a request from another **transaction**. After the current **transaction** is completed, the ORB releases the lock.

Before a description of the details of the...is dispatched (step 211) by the ORB to the server object for execution within the **transaction**. When the ORB determines that the present **transaction** is completed (committed or aborted), all locks for that **transaction** are released.

Using the example shown in Fig. 3, once the pair 31b,32b is...

...would conflict with the privilege it has already granted to a request belonging to another **transaction** in a previous lock. These locks are implemented within the server's ORB not within...

...100). Thus, the server application writer does not have to be concerned with locking or **transaction** theory during development of a server application. These issues are instead handled by the ORB...defined by connected pairs are well known and not discussed here.

In order to maintain **transactional** isolation in the event of a system failure (e.g. if the system crashes during a **transaction**) while a **transaction** is in doubt, the ORB reconstructs its locks as part of recovery of the system...

...work re-commences. This is preferably done by having a recoverable lock facility in the **transactionally** aware locking toolkit.

While the preferred embodiment has been described as being carried out by...

...the above discussion, the locking is described under the assumption that a method in one **transaction** conflicts with the same method in another **transaction**. For example, a prior lock on an object triggered by the method withdraw() in a first **transaction** prevents the same method withdraw() in another **transaction** from being scheduled for a particular object until the first **transaction** is either committed or aborted. However, the conflict can also be defined to exist between...

...CLAIMS concurrency control isolates the effects of a group of related work requests which form a **transaction**.

5. In a computer system, a process for performing concurrency control on work requests comprising...

...computer system; and

(b2) checking whether said first work request is part of a current **transaction**.

7. The process of claim 6 wherein said analyzing step (b) further includes sub-steps...

...with said work request is already locked by a previous request belonging to the same **transaction** as said work request; and

(b4) checking whether the object associated with said work request is already locked by a conflicting lock belonging to a **transaction** different from the **transaction** of said work request.

8. The process of any one of claims 5 to 7...

1/3,K/10 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00406367

Hierarchical key management system.

Hierarchisches Schlüsselveilungssystem.

Systeme hierarchique pour la repartition de clefs.**PATENT ASSIGNEE:**

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(US), (applicant designated states: CH;DE;ES;GB;LI;NL;SE)

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 410037 A1 910130 (Basic)
EP 410037 B1 941012

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89113868 890727;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): EP 89113868 890727

DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; ES; GB; LI; NL; SE

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CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	686
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	813
SPEC A	(English)	EPBBF1	3465
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	3519
Total word count - document A			4167
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Total word count - documents A + B			9892

INVENTOR:

Foster, Robert Ivan ...

...SPECIFICATION intervals to certify new asymmetric domain keys and to
receive global unauthorized key information. The **transactions** that take
place between the KCA and the KCC will be similar to the **transactions**
between a SWT and a KCA for certification, except for message content.
The KCC maintains...

...SPECIFICATION intervals to certify new asymmetric domain keys and to
receive global unauthorized key information. The **transactions** that take
place between the KCA and the KCC will be similar to the **transactions**
between a SWT and a KCA for certification, except for message content.
The KCC maintains...

1/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00902210

A SYSTEM PROVIDING EVENT PRICING FOR ON-LINE EXCHANGES

SYSTEME DE TARIFICATION D'UN EVENEMENT DESTINE A DES ECHANGES EN LIGNE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

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FOSTER Reginald Candler, 1405 Langley Place, McLean, VA 22101, US

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200235434 A2 20020502 (WO 0235434)

Application: WO-2001US32417 20011018 (PCT/WO US0132417)

Priority Application: US 2000241799 20001020; US 2000741908 20001222

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A SYSTEM PROVIDING EVENT PRICING FOR ON-LINE EXCHANGES

Inventor(s):

... **FOSTER Reginald Candler**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Detailed Description

TITLE

A System Providing Event **Pricing** For On-line Exchanges

Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application is related to and claims priority to U.S.

provisional application entitled **EVENT PRICING FOR ON-LINE EXCHANGES** having serial number 60/241,799 by Price et al, filed...

...353,629 by HANAGAN et al., filed July 15, 1999, entitled **DECISION**

NETWORK BASED EVENT PRICING SYSTEM IN A COMPONENT

BASED, OBJECT ORIENTED CONVERGENT CUSTOMER CARE AND

BILLING SYSTEM having serial...

...services providers

(ASPs) and portals and, more particularly, to a system that allows complex dynamic **pricing** of such events using rule based event **pricing** plans.

Description of the Related Art

Business-to-business (B2B) e-commerce enables greater efficiencies...

...different revenue models are

emerging, most are reliant in some way upon the volume of **transactions** carried by the entities.

Emerging entities generally recognize a substantial portion of their revenue from **transaction** fees, both for baseline services as well as for ancillary, value-add services. This is revenue obtained from the buyer, seller or both for each **transaction**. The fee is typically: 1. A percentage of the **transaction** amount, which is popular where buyers and sellers do not have pre-negotiated **pricing** agreements, or 2. A fixed **transaction** fee, which is often used when buyers and sellers have pre-negotiated arrangements (e.g., **pricing** agreements or volume discounts) (see figure 4).

Other sources of revenue include referral fees, subscription...

...driver

for new software in this field. In particular, the capability to dynamically price electronic **transactions** with a high degree of sophistication will be highly attractive to the leading exchanges.

TAPESTRY, available from American Management Systems., Inc. (AMS) provides a solution for dynamic rules-based **pricing** of telephony events. Buysense.com, also available from AMS enables exchanges to 15 feature **pricing** models that transcend simple flat fees and percentage of **transaction** fees. For example, Buysense.com. offers customer-specific catalog **pricing**, and provides some rudimentary mechanisms for discounting. Much more robust features are needed in a...

...SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an aspect of the present invention to allow complex **pricing** of revenue producing **transaction** events for electronic marketplaces, ASPs and portals.

It is another aspect of the present invention to provide a system for **pricing** events that does not require recoding of software to alter complex price plans.

It is a further aspect of the present invention to use decision trees including structured **pricing** rules to price complex events.

It is a further aspect of the present invention to provide a system to provide **pricing** and discounting among affiliated customers.

It is yet another aspect of the present invention to manage the apportionment of **transaction** revenues between marketplaces when the 10 **transaction** is handed from one marketplace to another for completion.

It is an aspect of the present invention to provide all of the **pricing** and discounting functionality using an architecture that permits the scaling to very large **transaction** volumes.

It is an additional aspect of the present invention to provide a 15 system which allows flexible tailoring of calculations for specific **pricing** instances.

It is also an aspect of the present invention to provide a system that...

...affect another calculation.

The above aspects can be attained by a system that provides complex **pricing** for multiple electronic exchange, ASP or portal events such that individual events can be priced, cross product events can be priced, cumulative events can be priced and non- **transactional** events can be priced.

The system dynamically and automatically prices the events responsive to an electronic exchange, portal or ASP event **pricing** plan that includes a decision network having rules with conditionally executed pricing algorithms. The software architecture of the present invention.

Figure 3 shows the functions performed during event **pricing**.

Figure 4 shows a conventional **pricing** scenario.

Figure 5 shows a volume discount **pricing** scenario that can be implemented using the present invention.

Figures 6 - 16 provide detailed view...

...for the
5 scenario of figure 5.

Figure 17 depicts the rule tree for the **pricing** plan noted in figures 6 - 16.

Figure 18 shows a step **transaction pricing** scenario that can be implemented using the present invention.

Figures 19 - 32 provide detailed view...
...plan for the
scenario of figure 18.

Figure 33 depicts the rule tree for the **pricing** plan noted in figures 19 - 32.

Figures 34 and 35 show event **pricing** for events using a plan similar to that of figures 19 - 32.

Figures 36 - 45...

...that provides discounts responsive to customer classification.

Figure 46 depicts the rule tree for the **pricing** plan noted in figures 36 - 45.

Figure 47 shows buyer and seller components involved in a **pricing transaction**.

Figure 48 illustrates relationships that are supported by the present invention.

Figure 49 shows the...

...PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

I 0 The present invention is directed to a system for dynamically **pricing** electronic **transactions** with a high degree of sophistication for electronic exchanges, AM or portal/e-marketplaces. The system enables **transactions** (any "events" that are part of customers' exchange portal experience) to be flexibly priced in a manner that is currently not found in

1 5 B2B e-commerce. Any **transaction** or other event can be considered in conjunction with any other event for the purpose...

...of events.

An example of the first case (the characteristics of these events) is a **transaction** fee based upon a percentage of the charges for the ordered goods, followed by a tiered discount providing a monthly credit based upon the volume of the **transactions**. Other rules that could be provided in the first case include specified discounts based upon...

...of the second case (the characteristics of an entirely different set of events) is a **transaction** fee for one set of products, (such as pencils, paper, and simple office supplies) based...

...across multiple sessions over a specified period.

The present invention enables all of these **pricing** relationships to be implemented through the use of rules-based software, via a graphical 1...

...the present invention, no new code will need to be developed to implement or modify **pricing** structures of this sophistication. A user will be able to define the **pricing** rules, the appropriate levels within a buyer's or supplier's customer organization, and the...

...generated from these events.

Figure 1 depicts the system components of the present invention. Electronic **transactions** are performed by a conventional software based electronic exchange 12, such as that provided by...

...performs an exchange function such as matching a buyer with a seller and produces a **transaction** event. The **transactions** are provided to an Event Pricer 14, the primary component of the present invention, which applies charges for the **transaction** events and other events that can be captured throughout an electronic exchange session. The Event...

...sophisticated rules of the type described above and in more detail below, by traversing a **pricing** plan decision network and comparing the available characteristics of each event to the rules defined within an applicable **pricing** plan, as will be discussed in more detail later herein. The Event Pricer 14 applies...

...provides a graphical user interface (GUI) 18 that allows or enables a user to define **pricing** plans, such as would be set forth in a product catalog. In this situation, the...

...aggregation, by allowing related buyers - such as owners of a series of franchises - to accumulate **transaction** volumes collectively, to achieve a particular discount tier level. The invention then enables the resulting **transaction** charges or discounts to be allocated back to the individual stores, according to specified rules...the decision network and rules used by the Event Pricer 14 to price the events. **Transactions** requiring **pricing** arrive as files transferred via the O/S services component 50. The file is mapped to an object that is handled by the Pricer 14 to price the **transaction**. The results of the **pricing** of the **transaction** are returned to the exchange as a file which is used by the exchange to complete the **transaction**, such as notifying the seller/buyer as to delivery dates, etc. The Correspondence Creator 22...

...the cost information which includes the cost of the goods and the cost of the **transaction**.

15 Figure 3 depicts the important functions or operations in the flow of processing of the present invention. All **transaction** events 62 are collected 64 by the exchange and then the events are validated, formatted...

...ownership 66 as billable events 68. Charge ownership assignment involves determining what costs of the **transaction** are borne by the buyer and what costs of the **transaction** are borne by the seller. Other charges generated, including subscription charges 70, if

appropriate, are...

...to determine rates or discounts applicable to any set of events defined. Two types of **pricing** occur: Detail **Pricing** 74 and Summary **Pricing** 76. Detail **Pricing** 74 is applied in real-time, using information about a given event, and any events...

...previously, using the price plan decision network and accumulated real-time into a summary. Summary **Pricing** 76 is applied to a collection of events, such as a cap on the total...

...complete, whether daily, monthly, yearly, or otherwise producing bill ready events 78.

Upon notification, Summary **Pricing** 76 determines that the accumulated charges or volumes pertaining to specific threshold levels, tier levels, or other values are concluded. Summary **Pricing** 76 therefore calculates a final rate or discount for these period-based **pricing** schemes, and provides the charge events to the same repository as the other **transaction** based events, where all are now bill ready events 78 to be applied towards an...

...of some kind.

1 0 The focus of the present invention is upon enabling flexible **pricing** of events transpiring within an electronic exchange using the Event Pricer 14. The Event Pricer...

...by the Pricer 14 are non-code based rules definable and tailorable to the particular **pricing** desired. The same problem can possibly be solved through extensive 1 5 customization of the...

...follow a similar trend to that found within telecommunications, where maturing companies must customize their **pricing** schemes to compete. An advantage of this invention is it will allow B2B exchanges to...

...their competition before the trend forces the exchanges into extensive, and expensive, customization of their **pricing** software.

This same problem is applicable for any application of electronic commerce. While this invention...

...greatest need for this invention, the invention is nevertheless applicable in any e-commerce activity. **Pricing** of all events throughout a "portal experience" could include such events such as a customer...

...clicking through to another site (even another exchange), and other such activities in addition to **transactions** captured by exchange software. The present invention is capable of **pricing** these events in association with other events, in the same manner as described above.

The present invention provides an unprecedented ability for B2B exchange **transactions** to be priced with a higher degree of sophistication, with user-defined rules that do not require customized code to be developed. An important feature is that **transaction** charges

can be based
upon any number of attributes yet-to-be-determined about the...
...exchange from its competition.

The Event Pricer 14 provides event driven, real-time,
1 5 **transaction** processing using rules that accommodate a wide variety
of sophisticated **pricing** /discounting plans that includes customer
negotiated rates and hierarchical discounts which are handled flexibly
with user defined rules. Event handling by the Pricer 14 includes
retroactive re-rating (canceled **transactions** ., rate changes, etc.) and
errors and exceptions. The Pricer 14 is scalable for large **transaction**
volumes.

The present invention supports a number of different **pricing**
scenarios for electronic exchanges including customer negotiated **pricing**
structures, such as customer-specific discount percentages as well as
taper and tier thresholds tailored...

...product sets. With
the present invention complex customer structures may be implemented to
enable special **pricing** relationships, e.g., buyer aggregation is
supported, as affiliated customers may accumulate towards volume **pricing**
levels and then be allocated and holding company and ...free).
The invention allows discount periods to be independent from monthly bill
periods, e.g., **transaction** volume over a twelve month period may
determine a
tiered discount applied yearly, or at...

...vary by originating
1 0 customer location (taxes may vary too); as well as the **transaction**
price.

Rates depend. upon quality of delivery service can also be provided,
e.g., a ratio of orders fulfilled versus orders taken, over time affects
the **transaction** price. Time based charges, such as busy seasons and/or
holiday periods, may
be priced differently as well as peak hours may incur more expensive
transaction costs to encourage load balancing, when staff are
overburdened
with manual order fulfillment activities. The...

...incorporates
subscription based fees that can be applied variably (monthly, quarterly,
yearly, etc.). Of course, **transaction** based fees applied on a usage
basis are allowed. Different types of rates are also allowed,, such as a
flat fee per
transaction , a percentage of **transaction** , a maximum charge ceiling, a
minimum charge cap, a tapered/step charge functions, a tiered/volume
charge, etc. Discounts can also be used, such as allowances, e.g., first
X **transactions** free, first \$X free, first X months free, tapered/step
discounts, tiered/volume
discounts, and thresholds, e.g., once **transaction** level achieved for
one
supplier and/or product, apply discount for these charges, or for another
set of charges (e.g., discount on total charges).

The above **pricing** scenarios are supported by a number of
different **pricing** mechanisms or algorithms as discussed below.

A Single Unit **pricing** mechanism prices an event based on
volume or quantity. In this mechanism, a single charge...

...the charge rate (e.g., \$1.00 per unit), yielding a total charge for the **transaction**. Rounding during aggregation is driven by indicators as well as the final charge rounding.

A Double Unit **pricing** mechanism calculation calculates a charge per event or for all of the qualifying events in...

...i.e. if the minimum is 1 unit, the unit is 5 items and the **transaction** involved less than five items, no initial charge is applied).

The **transaction** is charged an additional amount when the total volume/quantity exceeds the initial unit...

...aggregation is driven by indicators as well as the final charge rounding.

A Taper Discount **pricing** mechanism calculation performs a discount on an accumulated value of volume, quantity or charge based...

...rounding is driven by an indicator and a precision value if necessary.

A Tier Charge **pricing** mechanism calculation applies a charge on an accumulated value of duration or quantity based upon...

...aggregation is driven by indicators as well as the final charge rounding.

A Tier Discount **pricing** mechanism calculation performs a discount on an aggregated value of volume, quantity or charge based...

...aggregation is driven by indicators as well as the final charge rounding.

A Percent Charge **pricing** mechanism calculation calculates a charge as a percentage of the accumulated charge based upon...

...aggregation is driven by indicators as well as the final charge rounding.

A Flat Charge **pricing** calculation applies a flat charge (usually a surcharge, e.g. \$1.00 US per **transaction**). Depending on the discount indicator, this charge is discounted or added to the aggregate charge...

...Rounding during aggregation is driven by indicators and precision values if necessary.

A Minimum Charge **pricing** calculation is designed to charge at least a specific minimum value. The total summary charge...Rounding during aggregation is driven by indicators and precision values if necessary.

A Maximum Charge **pricing** mechanism calculation is designed to charge, no more than a specific maximum value. The total...

...and a precision values if necessary.

An Accumulation calculation does not perform any rating or **pricing** charge evaluation. It accumulates the volume, quantity and charges 0 over a bill period. This...

...Rounding during aggregation is driven by indicators and precision values if necessary.

A Multi-unit **pricing** mechanism calculation applies a charge to a single event. The charge depends on a taper...

...present invention provides a competitive

- 16

advantage in allowing a quick reaction to customized contract **pricing** situations. The invention also provides an ability to support special offers not possible with traditional...

...software packages and thereby win the business of large corporations who can achieve favorable volume **pricing** conditions and retain customer loyalty by reflecting savings with reports. The invention additionally allows real...

...handling of retroactive changes, such as cancellations, rate changes, etc. and the reconciliation of detail **transactions** with summary charges.

The present invention can be implemented by a person of
1 0...

...be disclosed four scenarios and three price plans corresponding to scenarios 2, 3 and 4. **Pricing** plan structures for each of the 15 scenarios are depicted in the form of a GUI screen shot of the plan structure "tree" or decision network. The results of **pricing** a set of **transactions** are shown in charges **pricing** screen shots for scenario 3. Following each of the scenario depictions are detailed GUI views...

...Exchange Startup) depicted by figure 4 illustrates the -typical scenario encountered and accommodated by conventional **pricing** mechanisms of electronic exchanges. Either a flat fee 92 for each **transaction** or a percentage 94 of the value of each **transaction** is applied by contractual arrangement with the exchange.

The first price plan (Price Plan 1 - Scenario #2 - Volume Discount On Amounts), as depicted in figure 5 determines a base **transaction** fee 112 based upon 2% of the goods purchased. The plan also offers additional volume...

...volumes of goods on the exchange, and provides for a monthly cap (maximum) on the **transaction** fees. Each step in this complex **pricing** chain can be defined and configured through the use of rules, with no need for...

...plan name 150 and a description 152.

Figure 7 shows the basic information for the **transaction** percentage applied to each **transaction**. The process operations include a percentage charge calculation or algorithm (a single operation) 162 which ...

...event calculation which is performed at a timing 156 at the initial entry of each **transaction**. The operation 162 has a percent charge calculation 164 having a tariff model area (TMA...Figure 16 shows the amount of the maximum charge 302.

The decision network for the **pricing** plan discussed above includes three nodes 512, 514 and 516 each of which is an algorithm which

is applied each time the tree is traversed. For example the **transaction** percentage 512 is applied for each event while the volume discount 514 is applied when...

...Price Plan 2 - Scenario #3 - Product Specific Charges), as depicted in figure 18, offers different **transaction** fees based upon whether home 532/534 or office 536/538 supplies are sold. Different **transaction** percentages apply within these product families, according to different taper (step) schedules, whereby as volumes increase, the **transaction** percentage is lowered. A cross-product discount 540/542 applies for volumes across both these product groups, and maximum caps 546/548 on **transaction** fees also apply across product families.

Figures 19-33 show a network or tree with...

...decision network for the above discussed price plan includes six nodes. During processing of a **transaction** the system checks 1012 to see if the **transaction** is a home supply event. If so the system calculates 1014 the specific home supply ...

...is checked 10 1 6 to determine whether the event is an office supply purchase **transaction**. If so, the specific office supply charge is calculated 1018. After the specific charges are...

...the charge if necessary. Figures 34 and 35 depict the charges for a set of **transactions** that include both office and home supplies using a price plan similar to that of figures 19 No cross product discount is provided. These figures show a history of the **transactions** used in the calculations as well as the discounts being applied.

The third price plan...

...are identified as belonging to the "Gold Association". For these customers (buyers or suppliers), their **transaction** charges will be accumulated, and the level of charges will determine a discount that is...

...1 1 52 performed for the recurring event based on the total value of the **transactions**, figure 42 shows the explicit link 1 1 62 to the previously discussed and now...customer. If so, a determination 1394 is made as to whether the event is a **transaction** event. If not, the system tests 1396 to see if it is a subscription fee...

...applies 1398 the specific discount for the customer if so. If the event is a **transaction** event the event is accumulated 1400. These above discussed price plans are three dissimilar models...

...powerful ways that rules are used within the present 1 5 invention to enable complex **pricing** of different electronic exchange events, navigating a user-defined decision network that can comprise rules...

...g., monthly. The plans can also accumulate information across multiple periods, retaining "history" and applying **pricing** schemes across larger periods of time, such as yearly discounts based upon volumes over time.

The same concept of retaining event history, or "summaries" enables **pricing** of events based upon association with other events. For example, if a **transaction** is generated, and then later a second event

- 22

corresponds to a cancellation of the **transactions**, these events can be correlated by the system, and priced according to any defined rules. For example, a cancellation might erase/reverse the **transaction** charge for the first event, it might be charged as a "normal" **transaction** event (thus both the **transaction** and the cancellation would be charged), the cancellation could be charged 50% of the **transaction** fee, etc.

Figure 47 depicts the relationship of a Buyer 1412 within a buyer's...

...items

0 in a format desired by the buyer. The Buyer 1412 can send purchase **transactions** through a Buyer Firewall 1416 to an Electronic Exchange 1418 which maintains a Multi-Vendor Catalog 1420 and executes **Pricing** Models/Plans 1422, such as previously discussed. The Electro M& Exchange 1418 can be based on conventional electronic exchange systems and the **pricing** for the Exchange is provided by the **pricing** plan systems described herein. A Seller 1424 within the seller's computer system can provide...

...interact with the Electronic Exchange 1456. The Exchange 1456, as previously mentioned, maintains and executes **Pricing** Models 1458 according to the present invention, as well as performs the conventional exchange operations that include Order Matching 1460, **transaction** Security 1462 and Other Exchange Functions 1464.

Figure 49 shows the **pricing** 1482 discussed herein integrated into the overall Electronic Exchange functions and particularly within the Commerce...

...network such as the Internet.

The present invention has been described with respect to the **pricing** of electronic exchange events based on a service or product exchanged between a buyer and a seller. Events that could be captured and affect **pricing** of goods and services can be things other than the goods and services exchanged. For...

...to an exchange or it can be incorporated into the exchange. The exchange and/or **pricing** can be a service.

The many features and advantages of the invention are apparent from...

Claim

1 A method, comprising:
receiving an electronic entity event; and
dynamically and automatically **pricing** the event responsive to
an electronic entity event **pricing** plan.

2 A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the event comprises one of a **transaction** with a good/service exchanged as part of the **transaction**, multiple **transactions** with goods/services, a product query, an advertisement review, transferring to another site, an exchange

...

...fee, and a customer characteristic.

3 A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the **pricing** is responsive to relationships among buyers and sellers comprising negotiated customer specific rates and discounts.

4 A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the dynamic
1 5 **pricing** plan uses a decision network having rule based functions.

5 A method as recited in claim 4, wherein said functions price the **transaction** across goods/services.

6 A method as recited in claim 4, wherein the rules based...

...decisions.

7 A method as recited in claim 4, wherein the rules based functions comprise **pricing** calculation algorithms.

8 A method as recited in claim 7, wherein the algorithms comprise one...

...charges.

9 A method as recited in claim 1, wherein said electronic event has a **transaction** price and a good/service price.

10 A method as recited in claim 1, wherein said electronic,
1 0 event comprises multiple **transactions**.

1 1. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the **pricing** comprises detail and summary **pricing**.

12 A method associated with an electronic exchange which produces an electronic exchange event, said method comprising:
1 5 receiving the electronic exchange event; and
dynamically and automatically **pricing** the electronic exchange event responsive to an electronic exchange event **pricing** plan.

13 A method, comprising:
receiving an electronic exchange **transaction** request;
performing an electronic exchange function responsive to the electronic exchange **transaction** request; and
dynamically and automatically **pricing** an electronic exchange event responsive to an electronic exchange event **pricing** plan.

14 A method, comprising:
receiving electronic exchange events; and
dynamically and automatically **pricing** the electronic exchange events responsive to an electronic exchange event **pricing** plan having **transaction pricing**, cross product **pricing**, summary **pricing** and nontransaction **pricing**.

15 A method, comprising:
receiving electronic exchange **transaction** requests;
performing electronic exchange functions responsive to the electronic exchange request and where the function comprises **transactions**
exchanging a goods/services having a goods/services prices; and
dynamically and automatically **pricing** the electronic exchange **transactions** with detail and summary **pricing** using an electronic exchange event **pricing** plan responsive to relationships among buyers and sellers and comprising negotiated customer specific rates and where the dynamic **pricing**
1 0 plan uses a decision network having, rule based functions **pricing** the **transactions**, **pricing** across the **transactions**, **pricing** across the

goods/services, pricing with charge limitations and pricing non-transactions using conditional pricing decisions and pricing calculation algorithms comprising single unit, double unit, taper discount, tier, tier discount, percent, 1 5...

...charges.

16 A system, comprising:
an electronic exchange handling an electronic exchange event;
and
a pricing mechanism dynamically pricing the electronic exchange event responsive to an electronic exchange event pricing plan.

17 A system as recited in claim 16, wherein said pricing mechanism comprises a code-based pricer and non-code based rules used by the pricer...

...price the event.

18 A computer readable storage controlling a computer by dynamically and automatically pricing the electronic exchange event responsive to an electronic exchange event pricing plan.

1/3,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02028251 54046655
AMS's foster blends bricks and clicks
Foster, Reginald S
Computerworld v34n21 PP: 46 May 22, 2000
ISSN: 0010-4841 JRNL CODE: COW
WORD COUNT: 377

Foster, Reginald S
...TEXT: been using the terms pretty much synonymously. Most people do. But e-commerce is just transactions being executed online. E-business has a much broader definition. The true issue du jour...

1/3,K/13 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01415970 00066957
Multi-fuels marketers
Denard, Darlene; Foster, Rob ; Stortstrom, Carolyn
Oil & Gas Investor Performance Powered: The New Value Drivers for the Energy Supplement PP: 14-17 Second Quarter 1997
ISSN: 0744-5881 JRNL CODE: OGI
WORD COUNT: 2585

... Foster, Rob
...TEXT: Customer profiles and weather patterns strongly affect demand and vary widely throughout the country.

Financial transactions are becoming more complex as marketers develop innovative pricing schemes, hedge risk and arbitrage across fuel types, time and location.

The complexity of physically...to the customer for their product-service offering. If they fall into the habit of **pricing** their product as a pure commodity, they will be in trouble. Large customers want reliability and ease of doing business as well as advantaged **pricing**, requiring commodities players to develop skills in financial risk management, information technology and distribution in...

...DESCRIPTORS: **Pricing** policies

1/3,K/14 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01261274 99-10670

A new set of competitors

Chen, Jonathan; **Foster, Rob**

Oil & Gas Investor Special Report Supplement PP: 12-17 Third Quarter 1996

ISSN: 0744-5881 JRNL CODE: OGI

WORD COUNT: 4007

... **Foster, Rob**

...TEXT: most of the convenience store chains did little to threaten the status quo. Practicing insult **pricing**, locating in dangerous neighborhoods, and running dirty, poorly stocked stores all posed little threat to...

1/3,K/15 (Item 4 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01201481 98-50876

Due diligence: An accident waiting to happen?

Foster, Richard

International Financial Law Review v15n3 PP: 23-26 Mar 1996

ISSN: 0262-6969 JRNL CODE: IFL

WORD COUNT: 3766

Foster, Richard

...TEXT: front. There are people who do deals, which are sometimes quite complicated, under just a **pricing** supplement. People have not got the training to fill out the documentation to reflect the...

... a FRN issue on which Allen & Overly advised, in which the person who prepared the **pricing** supplement muddled the interest payment dates. He adds: "There are a lot of issues which...working through the accounts in detail and getting explanations." Roith, who specializes in South American **transactions**, says: "It is important that lawyers who perform due diligence have an idea of accounting..."

... but it has been supplemented by three guidelines which relate to the specific character of **transactions** in Asia (see box 4, above). For Malcolm, a member of the Sub-Committee, a key element is the increasing change in syndication methods from loan-style **transactions** to Eurobond-style issues. "Previously the bank style was dominant and the investing banks could..."

... letter. The IPMA was keen to restrict this requirement because it purported to apply to **transactions** in international capital markets whenever there was a US issuer. The IPMA does not believe...

1/3,K/16 (Item 5 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01143325 97-92719
Computer-telephone integration goes global
Foster, Robin Harris
AT&T Technology v10n3 PP: 18-22 Autumn 1995
ISSN: 0889-8979 JRNL CODE: ATT
WORD COUNT: 2712

Foster, Robin Harris
...TEXT: a service bureau, Merit serves client companies by handling their calls, which involve both telemarketing **transactions** and technical help-desk support. Seventy percent of Merit's clients are technology firms--among...

1/3,K/17 (Item 6 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00992741 96-42134
Lead by example
Foster, Roger
Banker v145n828 PP: 75-76 Feb 1995
ISSN: 0005-5395 JRNL CODE: BKR
WORD COUNT: 1105

Foster, Roger
...TEXT: branches in the Channel Islands, which cannot in any way compromise the confidentiality of customer **transactions**.

A threat of a different kind, the IRA's bombing campaign in the City, led ...

1/3,K/18 (Item 7 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00698730 93-47951
In the forefront with integrated call centers
Foster, Robin Harris
AT&T Technology v7n4 PP: 8-13 Winter 1992
ISSN: 0889-8979 JRNL CODE: ATT
WORD COUNT: 2597

Foster, Robin Harris
...TEXT: service representative, who would key in the serial numbers of each car for status. This **transaction** took 45 minutes to complete.

THE NEW STORY

The same **transaction** with the phosphate shipper now takes an average of 5 to 6 minutes. That shipper...

1/3,K/19 (Item 8 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00299143 85-39577

Cost-Shifting Under Cost Reimbursement and Prospective Payment

Foster, Richard W.

Journal of Health Economics v4n3 PP: 261-271 Sep 1985

ISSN: 0167-6296 JRNL CODE: JHE

Foster, Richard W.

...DESCRIPTORS: Pricing ;

1/3,K/20 (Item 1 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11776527 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58263910 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Lead by example.(information technology in the banking sector)

Foster, Roger

Banker, 145, 828, 75(2)

Feb, 1995

ISSN: 0005-5395

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 1196 LINE COUNT: 00101

Foster, Roger

... branches in the Channel Islands, which cannot in any way compromise the confidentiality of customer transactions .

A threat of a different kind, the IRA's bombing campaign in the City, led...

1/3,K/21 (Item 2 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08101997 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17294657 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Call center vision: crafting leadership through discipline.

Foster, Robin

Business Communications Review, v25, n7, pS3(5)

July, 1995

ISSN: 0162-3885

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2660 LINE COUNT: 00229

Foster, Robin

... handling. Skills-based routing allows each agent to be assigned "skills" - like product line knowledge, transaction type abilities and languages spoken - identifying them as either primary or secondary. Vectoring routes each...that, by definition, a call center consists of a one-to-many relationship: On each transaction there is one caller and potentially many agents to serve the caller. What customer-intimate...A bulletin boards that are backed up by trained agents so that callers can conduct transactions on their own.

An operationally excellent call center will focus on performance issues like speed of answer, speed of transaction, limited transfers for "one stop shopping" and providing a uniform experience to the customer.

Your...

...than an operational focus could yield in efficiency savings.

* A stock brokerage offering the lowest transaction costs may cater heavily to customers willing and eager to adapt to new technology applications. Innovation drives customer self-service, which, in turn, drives the cost of transactions even lower.

The toolkits available to call centers seems to have grown exponentially in recent...

1/3,K/22 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07765220 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16986834 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Sulphur: suppliers welcome rebound in demand. (126th Annual Survey & Outlook Issue) (Industry Overview)
Foster, Robert B.
E-MJ - Engineering & Mining Journal, v196, n3, p69(4)
March, 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Industry Overview ISSN: 0095-8948 LANGUAGE:
ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 3600 LINE COUNT: 00288

Foster, Robert B.
... amounts exported through the Black Sea were used effectively by North African consumers to buffer **pricing** increases, despite unreliable loading and shipping arrangements, and uncertain product specifications. The uncertainty concerning the...
...differential. European refinery-sulphur production dropped precipitously during early 1994, until heavy- and light-crude **pricing** returned to more historic differentials. However this resulted in a 5% drop in sulphur output...compared to a year earlier, and permitted a reshaping of market supplies that produced higher **pricing**. Although exports from the CIS appeared in the marketplace in questionable quantities, primarily in the... of Jan. 1, 1995, will have an impact that is not predictable. Many remember the **pricing** actions by key competitors during 1991, where competition for spot sales as small as one...

1/3,K/23 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06393839 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13458737 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Electronics speeds trading on Comex. (Commodity Exchange) (Supplement: Copper Club)
Foster, Renate L.
American Metal Market, v101, n31, p10A(1)
Feb 17, 1993
ISSN: 0002-9998 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1842 LINE COUNT: 00139

Foster, Renate L.
...ABSTRACT: PRS will allow investors to see current commodity prices, and will eliminate the hand signals **pricing** -reporters have used for years. ... one hand and allows Comex reporters to enter real-time prices. The PRS allows various **transactions** -- such as futures, options, crosstrades and straddles -- to be recorded more swiftly and accurately, and...
...time-date and stamp them.
The PRS replaces the decades-old hand signals used by **pricing** reporters and will permit investors to see up-to-date commodity prices in slightly less...
...the catwalk who in turn would record the prices.
In the more recent practice, the **pricing** reporters signal someone on the podium who then either enters the price into the computer...

...system, which does away with hand-signaling to the podium.

With the new electronic system, **pricing** reporters listen for the price and enter it into the hand-held device. From there...

...other antenna serves as a backup, along with one of the computer systems.

Also, the **pricing** reporter doesn't need to be in the actual ring of the metal being traded...stay ahead of the game. When the Commodity Futures Trading Commission eventually passes legislation regarding **transaction** time of trades, the exchange will have a system that meets the requirements already in...

...catchup.

"The CFTC is saying that all exchanges will need systems that will enter the **pricing** info within one minute of the trade," Hanson said. "It hasn't been legislated yet..."

1/3,K/24 (Item 5 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06226529 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13005903 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
How to lose a 30-year customer. (loss of bank customers due to poor service quality) (Service Quality Resource)

Foster, Richard B., Jr. ; Foster, Gretchen Meyer
Bank Marketing, v24, n7, p63(2)
July, 1992

ISSN: 0888-3149 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1526 LINE COUNT: 00108

Foster, Richard B., Jr ...

...ABSTRACT: disgruntled 30-year old customer's transfer of over \$750,000 in financial assets and **transactions** to other banks that were more willing to attend to his banking needs. The deterioration...

1/3,K/25 (Item 6 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03447279 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06376834
Making post-merger R&D effective.

Foster, Richard N. ; Kantrow, Alan M
Research-Technology Management, v31, n1, p47(5)
Jan-Feb, 1988

ISSN: 0895-6308 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: CITATION

Foster, Richard N ...

CAPTIONS: Some recent combinations. (table); Number of large **transactions** (1968-85). (graph)

SHOW FILES

File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2001/Oct 01
(c) 2001 Resp. DB Svcs.

File 13:BAMP 2001/Sep W4
(c) 2001 Resp. DB Svcs.

File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2001/Oct 02
(c) 2001 ProQuest Info&Learning

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(c) 2001 Harvard Business Review

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(c) 2001 format only The DIALOG Corp

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(c) format only 2001 The Dialog Corporation

File 267:Finance & Banking Newsletters 2001/Oct 01
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(c) 2001 ProQuest Info&Learning

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(c) 2001 American Banker

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(c) 2001 CMP Media, LLC

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(c) 2001 The Gale Group

File 648:TV and Radio Transcripts 1997-2001/Sep W5
(c) 2001 FDCH Inc.

File 660:Federal News Service 1991-2001/Oct 01
(c) 2001 Federal News Service

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(c) 2001 The Dialog Corp.

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(c) 2001 Datamonitor

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(c) 2001 Business Communication Co.

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File 766:(R)Kalorama Info Market Res. 1993-2000/Aug
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(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

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Set	Items	Description
S1	104	(TRANSACTION? (S) (PRICING? OR CHARG? OR COST?)) AND DATAB- ASE AND RECORD? AND PRICING? AND (BILL? (S) SERVICE?) AND PD=- <970801
S2	0	S1 AND (TRASACTION? (5N) (PRICING? OR CHARG? OR COST?))
S3	7	TRASACTION?(5N) ((PRICING? OR CHARG?) OR COST?)
S4	9	TRASACTION?(9N) ((PRICING? OR CHARG?) OR COST?)
S5	1659	FOSTER (2N) ROBERT
S6	674	S5 AND (FOSTER (N).ROBERT)
S7	3	S6 AND (FINANC? AND TRANSACTION? AND PRIC? AND BILL? AND S- ERVIC?)
S8	2	RD (unique items)
S9	1	AU=(ROBERT (2N) FOSTER)
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T S7/3/1-3

7/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2001 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01254715 99-04111

Power plays: Why America's cities are taking on local utilities

Bush, Rick

Transmission & Distribution World -v48n6 PP: 18-30 Jun 1996

ISSN: 1087-0849 JRNL CODE: TMD

WORD COUNT: 3952

7/3/2 (Item 1 from file: 16)

DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)

(c) 2001 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06727528 Supplier Number: 56451537 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

NiSource Increases Tender Offer for Columbia Energy to \$74 Per Share in Cash.

PR Newswire, p1274

Oct 18, 1999

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 1672

7/3/3 (Item 1 from file: 649)

DIALOG(R)File 649:Gale Group Newswire ASAP(TM)

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02869582 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 56451537 (USE FORMAT 7 or 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

NiSource Increases Tender Offer for Columbia Energy to \$74 Per Share in Cash.

PR Newswire, 1274

Oct 18, 1999

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 1648 LINE COUNT: 00144

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T S4/3,KWIC/2,9

4/3,KWIC/2 (Item 1 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00918948 95-68340

An indexing and price movement model for managing pension funds

Freeman, H Ronald

Healthcare Financial Management v48n10 PP: 44-50 Oct 1994

ISSN: 0735-0732 JRNL CODE: HFM

WORD COUNT: 2357

...ABSTRACT: management strategies. The model uses a passive index fund to reduce the amount spent in trasaction costs . It applies a percentage band that identifies the portion of the portfolio that should be...

4/3,KWIC/9 (Item 1 from file: 781)

DIALOG(R)File 781:ProQuest Newsstand

(c) 2001 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

06555679 DTEL20000229007C73E5 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

City: Nationwide pledge to refund rivals' fees

Meera Selva

Daily Telegraph London, P 31

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

DOCUMENT TYPE: Newspaper, Large LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE:

FULLTEXT

Word Count: 247

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

...will vote to disallow surcharges all together but if not, independent research shows that the cost to banks of a cash machine trasaction is less than 30p. There is no reason then that they should be allowed to...
?

T S3/FULL/2

3/9/2 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2001 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02196069 Supplier Number: 42859223

Trade on better terms

The Economist (US), p76

March 27, 1992

ISSN: 0013-0613

Language: English Record Type: Abstract

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Academic General

ABSTRACT:

Developing Countries: The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development creates a computerized customs system. It says transactions costs for customs may be \$3.5 tril 10% of total merchandise trade. It developed the computer system as a part of a scheme to reduce these costs by \$75 bil with more efficient procedures. In Mauritania, the government paid about \$1 mil for a system which brought in \$4 mil more in customs revenues.

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PUBLISHER NAME: Economist Newspaper Ltd.

EVENT NAMES: *970 (Government domestic functions)

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: *OINDU (Industrialized Countries)

PRODUCT NAMES: *9103286 (Customs Regulations)

INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); INTL (Business, International)

NAICS CODES: 92611 (Administration of General Economic Programs)

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T S3/FULL/1

3/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00918948 95-68340

An indexing and price movement model for managing pension funds

Freeman, H Ronald

Healthcare Financial Management v48n10 PP: 44-50 Oct 1994 CODEN: HFMAD7

ISSN: 0735-0732 JRNL CODE: HFM

DOC TYPE: Journal article LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 5 Pages

SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts References

WORD COUNT: 2357

ABSTRACT: At Memorial Medical Center Inc. (Savannah, Ga.), a model for the investment of pension funds has been created that combines passive and active portfolio management strategies. The model uses a passive index fund to reduce the amount spent in transaction costs. It applies a percentage band that identifies the portion of the portfolio that should be committed to equity investments at various stages of the market movement cycle. It uses price movement trigger points to dictate when pension funds should be moved into and withdrawn from stock market investments.

TEXT: A model for the investment of pension funds has been created that combines passive and active portfolio management strategies. The model uses a passive index fund to reduce the amount spent in transaction costs. It applies a percentage band that identifies the portion of the portfolio that should be committed to equity investments at various stages of the market movement cycle. Finally, it uses price movement trigger points to dictate when pension funds should be moved into and withdrawn from stock market investments.

Growing numbers of institutional fiduciaries have become distressed by the inability of most professional portfolio managers to outperform the market in a consistent manner. The performance of portfolio managers typically is compared with a benchmark market-index standard, such as Standard & Poor's (S&P's) 500 Composite Stock Price Index, which is fully invested in the market at all times and which is not saddled by commissions or other transaction fees.

In most years, a high percentage of professional managers fail to perform better than the S&P 500 Index. One study found that 74 percent of managers underperformed the index over a 10-year period. The percentages of underperforming managers dropped when performance was measured over longer time periods. Nevertheless, in a 10-year period, more than half of the professional managers still underperformed the S&P 500 Index. (a)

The Lipper Index, likewise, has shown that the performance of professional managers regularly falls below market performance. Over a 10-year period, the average professional manager has underperformed the market by 2.3 percent per year. (b)

Most investigators of this phenomenon attribute the problem to transaction costs, which include administrative expenditures and commissions for trades. The professional manager must overcome the hurdles caused by his or her own portfolio management fees and the added cost of commissions generated by efforts to reposition the portfolio. (c) The more trading the manager engages in, the greater the amount of money spent on transaction fees. The greater amount of money spent on transaction fees, the higher the amount of return needed from investments to offset the amount spent on fees.

To improve performance, portfolio managers often buy into companies they believe will grow more rapidly than average companies. Usually, managers

must pay a premium in the price-earnings ratio to invest in such companies.

The managers consequently hope that rapid growth will materialize so their investments will achieve a greater return than the premium that was paid.

Portfolio managers also may buy into companies they have determined to be undervalued in the hope that in time other investors will agree with this assessment, buy stock in the companies, and raise the prices of the stock.

Ironically, most portfolio managers will state emphatically that market timing strategies are flawed. Nevertheless, they demonstrate by their investment approaches that they believe timing strategies involving individual securities or market segments can be successful. These managers commonly attempt to invest in industries or specific companies at certain stages of the economic cycle.

However, active portfolio management strategies such as market timing and the selection of individual stocks are not consistently effective. One reason is the inability of institutional portfolio managers to be nimble.

Managers of large institutional funds, such as pension funds, hold such great numbers of securities that they cannot accumulate or liquidate stocks without adversely influencing market price. Pension fund managers may have several million shares of International Business Machines or General Motors. When they move to sell these shares, they automatically depress the price of the shares.

Over time, many institutional fiduciaries who have the ultimate responsibility for investment performance have chosen not to adhere to generally accepted active portfolio management approaches. These managers have pursued a passive investment alternative involving the use of index funds.

Index funds

Index funds reflect the performance of established stock- or bond-market benchmarks. Index funds exist for equity investments as well as for most segments of the bond market. Funds may be indexed to the S&P 500 Composite Stock Price Index, the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index, smaller company indices, foreign markets, short-term bonds, intermediate bonds, long-term bonds, U.S. Treasury securities, corporate bonds, or any mix of these and other market performance standards.

Indexing was pioneered in the 1970s, and it has expanded to encompass more than \$450 billion of investments today. Indexing has been a principal strategy used in managing pension funds. In 1988, more than half of the 200 largest pension funds in the United States had allocated at least some of their portfolios to equity index funds. The total amount of pension funds invested in equity index funds grew from \$9 billion in 1980 to \$114 billion in 1988. (d) Today, more than two-thirds of all pension plans exceeding \$1 billion index a portion of their funds.

One of the most common types of index is the capitalization or market-value-weighted index. This index indicates the total experience of common stock investing by assessing the total market value of common stocks that are included in the index.

The index calculates the market value of an individual stock by multiplying the total number of outstanding shares of common stock by the current price per share and then adds the values for all stocks included in the index to derive the total market value. The index also adds a weight to each stock that reflects its importance in the marketplace. For example, General Motors stock has a greater weight than stock from a smaller company. (e)

Index funds have been designed to imitate the performance of an established index. These funds, consequently, include the same securities and the same

stock weightings used by a published index.

Index funds not only provide competitive performance, they also have lower transaction costs. In the late 1980s, fees for actively managed portfolios on average were 0.35 percent or more; fees for index-average portfolios 0.10 percent or less. (f)

A pension fund model

The defined contribution pension fund for Memorial Medical Center (MMC), Inc., in Savannah, Georgia, totals \$35 million. For a period of eight and one-half years, the pension fund was managed by an outside professional portfolio manager. In 1992, MMC retained an independent consultant to evaluate the performance of the manager against the various stock and bond indices. The consultant concluded that the manager had underperformed the market throughout the term of his active management, primarily because of higher transaction fees.

As a result of this assessment, MMC decided to bring responsibility for the investment of pension funds inhouse and to develop a passive index fund investment approach that would deploy monies in selected index funds maintained by Wells Fargo Trust Company.

To improve flexibility of investing and to take advantage of swings in the stock market, MMC established a percentage band that would determine the portion of the portfolio that would be allocated to equities at the extreme stages of market performance. The band was set at 30 percent to 60 percent of the portfolio, and the money manager had the discretion to move the equity portion of the portfolio, depending on how he thought the market would perform.

The goal then was to create a mechanism for moving into and out of the stock market without relying on subjective judgments concerning market movement. MMC, therefore, adopted a formula plan that would identify specific points in time to enter or withdraw from the market. The formula was developed on a personal computer using the Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet program and pricing and other fundamental data from the S&P 500 Index for the period extending from 1967 to 1993.

MMC experimented with two sets of trigger points related to the price to dividends paid and the multiple of price to book value. Of the two, the dividend approach was superior, although it yielded swings in value that were too conservative. When the formula used trigger points based on price to dividends paid, entry into the market was too early; the market inevitably went lower. When the price-to-dividends-paid trigger point indicated withdrawal from the market, the market usually continued to climb. As a result, the dividend-based trigger points missed prime buying opportunities as well as the increase in value at times of high market performance.

The multiple of price to book value method was even poorer as compared with the dividend method. When the price to book was at the low range of value, the trigger point indicated movement into the market. When the price to book was at the high range of value, the trigger point indicated movement out of the market.

MMC felt the formula approach, which was based on price movement, would have merit when combined with an index investing strategy using a percentage band. The percentage commitment of portfolio funds allocated to equities would be determined on the basis on what the market did, not on a subjective value judgment of the worth of the market or a timing judgment concerning the direction of the market. Investments in equities therefore would react and flow with the market; they would not depend on attempts to forecast market movement.

Evaluating the model

To test the effectiveness of the price movement formula plan and indexing investment strategy, MMC compared the performance of two portfolios--a variable 30 percent to 60 percent portfolio and a constant 45 percent portfolio--over a 26-year period. The variable portfolio incorporated a price channel to determine the allocation of equities. When prices, as indicated by the formula, were in the upper third of the channel, 60 percent of the portfolio would be allocated to the equity-index fund. When prices were in the lower third of the channel, only 30 percent of the portfolio would be allocated to equity investment.

This portfolio model was compared to the essentially neutral constant portfolio which maintained a commitment of 45 percent of portfolio funds in the equity-index fund regardless of the market price level.

The portfolios were structured according to the following assumptions:

- *A beginning investment of \$100,000 was made on December 31, 1968.
- *The average dividend yield was set at 3.6 percent.
- *The average fixed-income yield was set at 8.0 percent.
- *Income was reinvested quarterly.
- *The portfolio was reallocated quarterly.
- *The equity band for the variable portfolio was 30 percent to 60 percent.
- *The equity percentage for the constant portfolio was equal the mean of the equity band for the variable portfolio, or 45 percent.
- *Pricing data were taken from end-of-quarter closing prices during the period March 1967 and December 1993.
- *The price channel for the variable portfolio was based on minimum and maximum levels of quarterly closing prices of the S&P 500 Index over a 12-month period.

Overall, the performance of the variable 30 percent to 60 percent portfolio exceeded the constant 45 percent portfolio by more than 21 percent over the 26-year test period. The average annual difference on a compounded basis was 0.79 percent, which produced additional earnings for the variable portfolio of 1.92 times the original investment (see Exhibit 1). (Exhibit 1 omitted)

The variable portfolio underperformed the constant portfolio during a number of periods. However, the lag occurred more often during listless or stagnant periods of market movement. Also, on a cumulative basis, the deficiency was made up in a few additional quarters. Over the entire 26-year period, there were 97 annual periods of four consecutive quarters. Of these, the variable portfolio outperformed the constant portfolio in 74 quarters. Over any four-quarter period, therefore, the odds were 3.2 to 1 that the performance of the variable portfolio would be superior to the performance of the stock market. Over an eight-quarter period, the probability rose to 4.1 to 1.

MMC has experimented with wider equity bands. Under one scenario, the portfolio was fully invested in the equity market at the market maximum and completely removed from the market at the minimum. Although this equity band enhanced the performance of the variable portfolio, it was not considered to be a prudent option for managing the investment of institutional money because of the lack of complete certainty regarding market movement.

MMC tested the variable portfolio model with the Extended Market Index, which includes 4,500 stocks of U.S. companies smaller than the S&P 500

Index, for the time period extending from March 31, 1981, to December 31, 1993.(g) Again, the performance of the variable portfolio was superior to that of the constant percentage portfolio.

As a result, in addition to the S&P 500 Index, MMC currently is using the Extended Market Index Fund from Wells Fargo Bank to reflect the total domestic stock market, not just the 500 market leaders.

Conclusion

Has MMC discovered a new method of market timing? No, the company simply has developed a workable tool for handling the allocation of investment funds without outside professional portfolio management assistance. The approach will result in substantial savings in administrative costs. Rather than pay an outside manager \$160,000 per year and a trustee \$55,000 as MMC did when it made use of professional management services prior to 1992, the company will pay \$33,000 for the indexing portion of the model and \$25,000 per year for the services of a trustee. Finally, based on the results of the portfolio testing procedure, use of the model should provide a better than 3-to-1 chance of outperforming the market over any one year span and a 4-to-1 chance of outperforming the market over any two-year period.(h)

a. Maginn, J.L., and Tuttle, D. L., Managing Investment Portfolios. A Dynamic Process, Second edition, Charlottesville, Virginia; Association for Investment Managing and Research, 1990, pps. 12-34.

b. Lipper Index for the 10 years ending December 31, 1991, as measured against Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Price Index.

c. Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. Taken from Some Plain Talk About Indexing, a publication of the Vanguard Group of mutual funds.

d. Op cit., Maginn, p. 9-7.

e. Fosback, N.G., Stock Market Logic, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Institute for Econometric Research, Inc., 1991, p. 284.

f. Op cit., Maginn, p. 9-9.

g. The Extended Market Index Fund of Wells Fargo Bank for the period March 31, 1981 to December 31, 1993.

h. The period extending from 1968 to 1993.

About the author

H. Ronald Freeman, MBA, CFA, is director of MMC Affiliates at Memorial Medical Center, Inc., Savannah, Georgia.

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COMPANY NAMES:

Memorial Medical Center-Savannah GA

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US

DESCRIPTORS: Case studies; Hospitals; Pension funds; Portfolio management; Timing; Models

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 9190 (CN=United States); 9110 (CN=Company specific); 8320 (CN=Health care industry); 3400 (CN=Investment analysis)

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T S4/FULL/2'

4/9/2 (Item 1 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00918948 95-68340

An indexing and price movement model for managing pension funds

Freeman, H Ronald

Healthcare Financial Management v48n10 PP: 44-50 Oct 1994 CODEN: HFMA7

ISSN: 0735-0732 JRNL CODE: HFM

DOC TYPE: Journal article LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 5 Pages

SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts References

WORD COUNT: 2357

ABSTRACT: At Memorial Medical Center Inc. (Savannah, Ga.), a model for the investment of pension funds has been created that combines passive and active portfolio management strategies. The model uses a passive index fund to reduce the amount spent in transaction costs. It applies a percentage band that identifies the portion of the portfolio that should be committed to equity investments at various stages of the market movement cycle. It uses price movement trigger points to dictate when pension funds should be moved into and withdrawn from stock market investments.

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Indexing was pioneered in the 1970s, and it has expanded to encompass more than \$450 billion of investments today. Indexing has been a principal strategy used in managing pension funds. In 1988, more than half of the 200 largest pension funds in the United States had allocated at least some of their portfolios to equity index funds. The total amount of pension funds invested in equity index funds grew from \$9 billion in 1980 to \$114 billion in 1988. (d) Today, more than two-thirds of all pension plans exceeding \$1 billion index a portion of their funds.

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4/9/9 (Item 1 from file: 781)

DIALOG(R) File 781:ProQuest Newsstand

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06555679 DTEL20000229007C73E5 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

City: Nationwide pledge to refund rivals' fees

Meera Selva

Daily Telegraph London, P 31

Tuesday, February 29, 2000

DOCUMENT TYPE: Newspaper, Large JOURNAL CODE: DTEL LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

Word Count: 247

TEXT:

NATIONWIDE building society said yesterday it will refund fees its customers may incur when using cash machines belonging to other banks, up to a limit of 30p a transaction.

Its announcement comes ahead of today's meeting of Link, the cash machine network run by banks and building societies, which will vote on changes in the way account holders are charged for using other banks' ATMs.

Nationwide, which has consistently opposed any surcharging, will demand that if Link members do vote to allow cash machine fees, they set an upper limit of 30p a transaction that banks can charge customers for using cash machines.

A Nationwide spokesman said yesterday: "We are still hoping Link will vote to disallow surcharges all together but if not, independent research shows that the cost to banks of a cash machine trasaction is less than 30p. There is no reason then that they should be allowed to charge more to customers."

The comments echo the views of Don Cruickshank, the industry watchdog at present preparing a report on banking services for the Government. Mr Cruickshank had said on Friday that banks should only charge between 15p and 30p, and that all fees should be clearly displayed on cash machine screens.

Barclays, which tried last July to introduce a pounds 1 surcharge for non-customers is expected to ask that banks be allowed to charge more than 30p for transactions, arguing that Mr Cruickshank has underestimated the cost of installing and running cash machines.

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COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Europe; United Kingdom

PERSONAL NAMES: Cruickshank, Don

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stock weightings used by a published index.

Index funds not only provide competitive performance, they also have lower transaction costs. In the late 1980s, fees for actively managed portfolios on average were 0.35 percent or more; fees for index-average portfolios 0.10 percent or less.(f)

A pension fund model

The defined contribution pension fund for Memorial Medical Center (MMC), Inc., in Savannah, Georgia, totals \$35 million. For a period of eight and one-half years, the pension fund was managed by an outside professional portfolio manager. In 1992, MMC retained an independent consultant to evaluate the performance of the manager against the various stock and bond indices. The consultant concluded that the manager had underperformed the market throughout the term of his active management, primarily because of higher transaction fees.

As a result of this assessment, MMC decided to bring responsibility for the investment of pension funds inhouse and to develop a passive index fund investment approach that would deploy monies in selected index funds maintained by Wells Fargo Trust Company.

To improve flexibility of investing and to take advantage of swings in the stock market, MMC established a percentage band that would determine the portion of the portfolio that would be allocated to equities at the extreme stages of market performance. The band was set at 30 percent to 60 percent of the portfolio, and the money manager had the discretion to move the equity portion of the portfolio, depending on how he thought the market would perform.

The goal then was to create a mechanism for moving into and out of the stock market without relying on subjective judgments concerning market movement. MMC, therefore, adopted a formula plan that would identify specific points in time to enter or withdraw from the market. The formula was developed on a personal computer using the Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet program and pricing and other fundamental data from the S&P 500 Index for the period extending from 1967 to 1993.

MMC experimented with two sets of trigger points related to the price to dividends paid and the multiple of price to book value. Of the two, the dividend approach was superior, although it yielded swings in value that were too conservative. When the formula used trigger points based on price to dividends paid, entry into the market was too early; the market inevitably went lower. When the price-to-dividends-paid trigger point indicated withdrawal from the market, the market usually continued to climb. As a result, the dividend-based trigger points missed prime buying opportunities as well as the increase in value at times of high market performance.

The multiple of price to book value method was even poorer as compared with the dividend method. When the price to book was at the low range of value, the trigger point indicated movement into the market. When the price to book was at the high range of value, the trigger point indicated movement out of the market.

MMC felt the formula approach, which was based on price movement, would have merit when combined with an index investing strategy using a percentage band. The percentage commitment of portfolio funds allocated to equities would be determined on the basis on what the market did, not on a subjective value judgment of the worth of the market or a timing judgment concerning the direction of the market. Investments in equities therefore would react and flow with the market; they would not depend on attempts to forecast market movement.

Evaluating the model

To test the effectiveness of the price movement formula plan and indexing investment strategy, MMC compared the performance of two portfolios--a variable 30 percent to 60 percent portfolio and a constant 45 percent portfolio--over a 26-year period. The variable portfolio incorporated a price channel to determine the allocation of equities. When prices, as indicated by the formula, were in the upper third of the channel, 60 percent of the portfolio would be allocated to the equity-index fund. When prices were in the lower third of the channel, only 30 percent of the portfolio would be allocated to equity investment.

This portfolio model was compared to the essentially neutral constant portfolio which maintained a commitment of 45 percent of portfolio funds in the equity-index fund regardless of the market price level.

The portfolios were structured according to the following assumptions:

- *A beginning investment of \$100,000 was made on December 31, 1968.

- *The average dividend yield was set at 3.6 percent.

- *The average fixed-income yield was set at 8.0 percent.

- *Income was reinvested quarterly.

- *The portfolio was reallocated quarterly.

- *The equity band for the variable portfolio was 30 percent to 60 percent.

- *The equity percentage for the constant portfolio was equal the mean of the equity band for the variable portfolio, or 45 percent.

- *Pricing data were taken from end-of-quarter closing prices during the period March 1967 and December 1993.

- *The price channel for the variable portfolio was based on minimum and maximum levels of quarterly closing prices of the S&P 500 Index over a 12-month period.

Overall, the performance of the variable 30 percent to 60 percent portfolio exceeded the constant 45 percent portfolio by more than 21 percent over the 26-year test period. The average annual difference on a compounded basis was 0.79 percent, which produced additional earnings for the variable portfolio of 1.92 times the original investment (see Exhibit 1). (Exhibit 1 omitted)

The variable portfolio underperformed the constant portfolio during a number of periods. However, the lag occurred more often during listless or stagnant periods of market movement. Also, on a cumulative basis, the deficiency was made up in a few additional quarters. Over the entire 26-year period, there were 97 annual periods of four consecutive quarters. Of these, the variable portfolio outperformed the constant portfolio in 74 quarters. Over any four-quarter period, therefore, the odds were 3.2 to 1 that the performance of the variable portfolio would be superior to the performance of the stock market. Over an eight-quarter period, the probability rose to 4.1 to 1.

MMC has experimented with wider equity bands. Under one scenario, the portfolio was fully invested in the equity market at the market maximum and completely removed from the market at the minimum. Although this equity band enhanced the performance of the variable portfolio, it was not considered to be a prudent option for managing the investment of institutional money because of the lack of complete certainty regarding market movement.

MMC tested the variable portfolio model with the Extended Market Index, which includes 4,500 stocks of U.S. companies smaller than the S&P 500

Index, for the time period extending from March 31, 1981, to December 31, 1993. (g) Again, the performance of the variable portfolio was superior to that of the constant percentage portfolio.

As a result, in addition to the S&P 500 Index, MMC currently is using the Extended Market Index Fund from Wells Fargo Bank to reflect the total domestic stock market, not just the 500 market leaders.

Conclusion

Has MMC discovered a new method of market timing? No, the company simply has developed a workable tool for handling the allocation of investment funds without outside professional portfolio management assistance. The approach will result in substantial savings in administrative costs. Rather than pay an outside manager \$160,000 per year and a trustee \$55,000 as MMC did when it made use of professional management services prior to 1992, the company will pay \$33,000 for the indexing portion of the model and \$25,000 per year for the services of a trustee. Finally, based on the results of the portfolio testing procedure, use of the model should provide a better than 3-to-1 chance of outperforming the market over any one year span and a 4-to-1 chance of outperforming the market over any two-year period. (h)

a. Maginn, J.L., and Tuttle, D. L., *Managing Investment Portfolios. A Dynamic Process*, Second edition, Charlottesville, Virginia: Association for Investment Managing and Research, 1990, pps. 12-34.

b. Lipper Index for the 10 years ending December 31, 1991, as measured against Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Price Index.

c. Lipper Analytical Services, Inc. Taken from *Some Plain Talk About Indexing*, a publication of the Vanguard Group of mutual funds.

d. Op cit., Maginn, p. 9-7.

e. Fosback, N.G., *Stock Market Logic*, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Institute for Econometric Research, Inc., 1991, p. 284.

f. Op cit., Maginn, p. 9-9.

g. The Extended Market Index Fund of Wells Fargo Bank for the period March 31, 1981 to December 31, 1993.

h. The period extending from 1968 to 1993.

About the author

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THIS IS THE FULL-TEXT. Copyright Healthcare Financial Management Association 1994

COMPANY NAMES:

Memorial Medical Center-Savannah GA

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US

DESCRIPTORS: Case studies; Hospitals; Pension funds; Portfolio management; Timing; Models

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 9190 (CN=United States); 9110 (CN=Company specific); 8320 (CN=Health care industry); 3400 (CN=Investment analysis)

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?show files;ds

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2002/Aug W02

(c) 2002 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1983-2002/UB=20020815,UT=20020808

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Set	Items	Description
S1	119625	DATABASE? OR DATA()BASE? OR DATA()BANK? OR ORACLE OR SQL OR SEQUEL OR DBMS OR RDBMS OR RELATIONAL OR DATABANK? OR ARCHIV? OR WAREHOUSE? OR DATAMART? OR DATA()MART?
S2	20265	(CREAT? OR BUILD? OR DEFINING OR DEVELOP? OR GENERAT? OR C-ONSTRUCT? OR DESIGN? OR LAYING()OUT OR IMPLEMENT? OR PROGRAMM-ING OR INCORPORATING)(6N)S1
S3	75459	TRANSACTION(3W)(INSTANCE? ? OR EVENT? ? OR ACTION? ?) OR T-RIGGER?
S4	17419	(PRODUCTION OR PROCESS OR WORK)(3W)(INSTANCE? ? OR EVENT? ? OR ACTION? ?) OR WORKFLOW? OR WORK()FLOW? OR PROCESS()FLOW
S5	208	(BILLING OR BILL()PRESENTMENT OR INVOICE OR INVOICING)(2W)-(INSTANCE? ? OR EVENT? ? OR ACTION? ?)
S6	40	S3(10N)S4(10N)(LINK? OR ASSOCIAT? OR TYING OR TIED OR COMB-IN? OR JUXTAPOS? OR DEPENDEN?)
S7	2	S5 AND S6
S8	206	S5 NOT S6
S9	47	S2 AND S3 AND S4 AND S5
S10	57	S3 AND S4 AND S5
S11	0	S10 NOT (S6 OR S8)
S12	5	S2(S)S3(S)S4(S)S5
S13	6	S2(2S)S3(2S)S4(2S)S5
S14	6	S12 OR S13
S15	5	S14 NOT S7
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?t7/5,k/all

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7/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
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00780538

A CONTENT MANAGEMENT COMPUTER SYSTEM FOR MANAGING PUBLISHING CONTENT OBJECTS
SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE DE GESTION DE CONTENUS DESTINE A LA GESTION D'OBJETS A CONTENU D'EDITION

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200113287 A1 20010222 (WO 0113287)

Application: WO 2000DK315 20000613 (PCT/WO DK0000315)

Priority Application: DK 99827 19990611

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AT (utility model) AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY
 CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ (utility model) DE DE (utility model) DK DK (utility
 model) DM DZ EE EE (utility model) ES FI FI (utility model) GB GD GE GH
 GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KR (utility model) KZ LC LK LR LS LT
 LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK
 (utility model) SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 (EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
 (OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
 (AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
 (EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 23057

English Abstract

A content management system for news publishers providing a comprehensive "content focused" news publishing solution is disclosed. The system is capable of integrating publishing contents management tasks such as planning, creating, budgeting, organising, retrieving, storing, searching, tracking and distributing contents through diverse news media such as newspapers, magazines and electronic news media. The budgeting of content for publishing is a dynamic budgeting which enables a subset of the content objects on a given layout budget to be selected for publishing automatically according to a given set of conditions.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un systeme de gestion de contenus destine a de nouveaux editeurs et apportant une solution complete d'edition d'informations orientee sur les contenus. Ce systeme permet d'integrer des taches de gestion de contenus d'edition tels que des contenus de planification, creation, budgetisation, organisation, recuperation, mise en memoire, recherche, suivi et distribution par l'intermediaire de supports d'informations (journaux, periodiques et supports electroniques). La budgetisation du contenu d'edition est une

budgetisation dynamique qui permet de selectionner un sous-ensemble d'objets de contenu sur un projet de budgetisation donne en vue d'une edition automatique conformement a un ensemble donne de conditions.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010222 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20010315 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description

... metadata containing information related to the status of the publishing content objets. In particular, the **workflow** automation rules may be used for.

- **triggering workflow** events or ad hoc booked events when an assignment, or a PCO **associated** with the assignment, reaches a certain status, and/or
- generating deadlines when an assignment, or...

...a PCO, and/or

- enabling restoration of the status of an assignment or a PCO **associated** with the assignment.

The **triggering** of the **workflow** events or the ad hoc booked events may generate a notification message to one or...individual content objects and the ability to collect and export that information for administrative and **billing** purposes.

Automating **actions**

Smaller and larger adjustments in workflow as a result of changed or added products and...

Claim

... the publishing content objets.

43 A content management system according to claim 42, wherein the **workflow** automation rules are used for:

- **triggering workflow** events or ad hoc booked events when an assignment, or a PCO **associated** with the assignment, reaches a certain status, and/or
- generating deadlines when an assignment, or...

...a PCO, and/or

- enabling restoration of the status of an assignment or a PCO **associated** with the assignment.

44 A content management system according to claim 43, wherein the **triggering** of the 25 **workflow** events or the ad hoc booked events generates a notification message to one or several...

7/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)

✱ DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00344642

SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR SECURE TRANSACTION MANAGEMENT AND ELECTRONIC RIGHTS PROTECTION

SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES DE GESTION SECURISEE DE TRANSACTIONS ET DE PROTECTION ELECTRONIQUE DES DROITS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING RESOURCES INC,

Inventor(s):

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SHEAR Victor H,
SPAHN Francis J,
VAN WIE David M,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9627155 A2 19960906

Application: WO 96US2303 19960213 (PCT/WO US9602303)

Priority Application: US 95388107 19950213

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB

GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL

PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN KE LS MW SD SZ UG AZ BY

KG KZ RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF

CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-001/00

International Patent Class: G06F-17:60

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 207972

English Abstract

The present invention provides systems and methods for electronic commerce including secure transaction management and electronic rights protection. Electronic appliances such as computers employed in accordance with the present invention help to ensure that information is accessed and used only in authorized ways, and maintain the integrity, availability, and/or confidentiality of the information. Secure subsystems used with such electronic appliances provide a distributed virtual distribution environment (VDE) that may enforce a secure chain of handling and control, for example, to control and/or meter or otherwise monitor use of electronically stored or disseminated information. Such a virtual distribution environment may be used to protect rights of various participants in electronic commerce and other electronic or electronic-facilitated transactions. Secure distributed and other operating system environments and architectures, employing, for example, secure semiconductor processing arrangements that may establish secure, protected environments at each node. These techniques may be used to support an end-to-end electronic information distribution capability that may be used, for example, utilizing the "electronic highway".

French Abstract

Systemes et procedes destines au domaine du commerce electronique, et notamment a la gestion securisee des transactions et a la protection electronique des droits. Les appareils electroniques tels que les ordinateurs utilises conformement a la presente invention permettent d'assurer que les informations ne sont consultees et exploitees que de maniere autorisee, et ils conservent l'integrite, la disponibilite et/ou le caractere confidentiel des informations. Les sous-systemes securises utilises en association avec de tels appareils electroniques constituent un environnement de distribution virtuel distribue (VDE) apte a imposer une chaine securisee de traitement et de commande, par exemple pour la commande et/ou la mesure ou encore le controle de l'utilisation d'informations stockees ou diffusees electroniquement. Cet environnement de distribution virtuel peut servir a proteger les droits de differents individus impliquees dans le commerce electronique et dans d'autres transactions electroniques ou assistees par des moyens electroniques. On a egalement prevu des environnements et architectures de systeme d'exploitation distribues, securises et autres mettant en oeuvre, par exemple, des ensembles de traitement securise a semi-conducteurs pouvant

etablir des environnements securises et proteges au niveau de chaque noeud. Ces techniques peuvent servir de soutien pour une fonction electronique de distribution d'informations de bout en bout, cette fonction etant utilisable, par exemple, dans le domaine de l'"autoroute electronique".

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... allows plural relationships between two or more of these structures, for example, the ability to **associate** a 1 5 financial budget with different **event trigger** structures (that are put in place to enable controlling content based on its logical portions...and pubhc/private key methods could be used for the various encryption related fimctions. For **instance** , other types of symmetric encryption/decryption techniques in which the same key is used for...The ROS 602 distribution process (and the associated auditing of distributed information) is a controlled **event** that itself uses such control structures. This "reflective" distributed processing mechani m permits ROS 602...

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?t15/5,k/all

15/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)
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00806389

SCHEDULING AND PLANNING BEFORE AND PROACTIVE MANAGEMENT DURING MAINTENANCE
AND SERVICE IN A NETWORK-BASED SUPPLY CHAIN ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAMMATION ET PLANIFICATION ANTICIPEE, ET GESTION PROACTIVE AU COURS DE
LA MAINTENANCE ET DE L'ENTRETIEN D'UN ENVIRONNEMENT DU TYPE CHAINE
D'APPROVISIONNEMENT RESEAUTE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139082 A2 20010531 (WO 0139082)

Application: WO 2000US32228 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032228)

Priority Application: US 99447625 19991122; US 99444889 19991122

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FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ
VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/16

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 152479

English Abstract

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede, et un article manufacture de
gestion proactive mis en oeuvre au cours de la maintenance et de
l'entretien d'un environnement du type chaine d'approvisionnement
reseautee. Les appels telephoniques, les donnees et autres informations
multimedia sont routes via un reseau assurant le transfert des
informations via Internet au moyen d'informations de routage telephonique
et d'informations d'adresse de protocole Internet. Ledit reseau comprend
un gestionnaire de seuil proactif qui avertit a l'avance les fournisseurs
d'une rupture de contrat imminente. Ledit gestionnaire de seuil proactif
envoie une alarme au fournisseur de services lorsque le niveau de service
du moment n'atteint plus le niveau de service determine dans le contrat
en termes de maintien d'un certain niveau de service.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be
republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20010927 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Declaration 20020103 Late publication under Article 17.2a

Republication 20020103 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without abstract; title not checked by the International Searching Authority.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... on capacity, utilization, traffic and usage collection. In some cases, changes in traffic conditions may **trigger** changes to the network for the purpose of traffic control. Reduced levels of network capacity...

...the status of the hybrid network.

In addition to the Network Data Management 1300 generating **billing events**, the present invention also uses a Customer Interface Management process 132, as shown in Figure...manager feed the rating and billing information for degraded service using the personally customized rules **database**. Utilizing an expert system for the tailored capabilities of each customer, the event driver, collector...

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15/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00806384

NETWORK AND LIFE CYCLE ASSET MANAGEMENT IN AN E-COMMERCE ENVIRONMENT AND METHOD THEREOF

GESTION D'ACTIFS DURANT LE CYCLE DE VIE ET EN RESEAU DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT DE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE ET PROCEDE ASSOCIE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2000US32324 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032324)

Priority Application: US 99444775 19991122; US 99447621 19991122

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DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT

LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR

TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 171499

English Abstract

A system, method and article of manufacture are provided for asset management in a network-based supply chain. Utilizing a network, information is received information from at least one service provider.

This information includes information relating to present network assets of the service provider. Information is also received utilizing the network from at least one manufacturer. The information from the manufacturers includes information relating to present network assets of the manufacturers. A determination is made for optimal network assets needed for the service provider and manufacturer based on the present network assets of service provider and the manufacturer. Based on this determination, the optimizing of the network assets is managed.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede et un article de fabrication destines a la gestion d'actifs dans une chaine d'approvisionnement en reseau. Ce dernier permet de recevoir des informations provenant d'au moins un prestataire de services. Ces informations renferment des elements d'information se rapportant aux actifs actuels en reseau dudit prestataire. Elles sont egalement recues par le biais du reseau en provenance d'au moins un fabricant. Les informations des fabricants comportent des elements d'information se rapportant aux actifs actuels en reseau des fabricants. On determine les actifs en reseau optimaux necessaires au prestataire de services et au fabricant sur la base des actifs actuels en reseau desdits prestataire de services et fabricant. Cette determination permet de gerer l'optimisation des actifs en reseau.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
Examination 20010913 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the status of the hybrid network.

In addition to the Network Data Management 1300 generating **billing events**, the present invention also uses a Customer Interface Management process 132, as shown in Figure...call 3602, the current switch proceeds to step 4014. In step 4014, the current switch **generates** a new NCID for the call 3602 before continuing to step 4036. In step 4036...or has received a valid NCID. In step 4402, the current switch accesses a local **database** and gets the trunk group parameters associated with the terminating trunk group for transporting the...element manager is the layer where the primary data reduction functions reside. At this layer, **events** received at the element manager will be filtered, aggregated and correlated to further isolate problems...of all message types generated by the hybrid system is utilized to translate the correlated **events** into standard object format.
Once the events are translated, they are ready for use by...

15/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00777011 **Image available**

A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR A CODES TABLE FRAMEWORK DESIGN IN AN E-COMMERCE ARCHITECTURE
SYSTEME, PROCEDURE ET ARTICLE FABRIQUE POUR LA CONCEPTION D'UNE STRUCTURE DE TABLES DE CODES DANS UNE ARCHITECTURE DE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE

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NL (Residence), NL (Nationality), (For all designated states except:
US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Legal Representative:

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Palo Alto, CA 94303, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200109716 A2-A3 20010208 (WO 0109716)
Application: WO 2000US20705 20000728 (PCT/WO US0020705)
Priority Application: US 99364491 19990730

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US
UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/46

International Patent Class: G06F-009/44

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 136146

English Abstract

A system, method and article of manufacture are provided for maintaining application consistency by referencing text phrases through a short codes framework. First, a table of codes each having a text phrase associated therewith is provided. Such table of codes is stored on a local storage medium. Next, the table of codes is accessed on the local storage medium. One of the text phrases is subsequently retrieved by selecting a corresponding one of the codes of the table. During operation, modification of the text phrases associated with each of the codes of the table is permitted.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede et un article fabrique destine a maintenir la coherence d'applications par reference a des phrases textuelles a l'aide d'une structure de codes courts. Tout d'abord, une table de codes a chacun desquels est associee une phrase textuelle est fournie. Cette table de codes est stockee sur un support de stockage local. Ensuite, l'accès a la table de codes est execute sur le support de stockage local. Une des phrases textuelles est ensuite extraite par selection d'un des codes correspondants de la table. Pendant le fonctionnement, la modification des phrases textuelles associees a chacun des codes de la table est permise.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010208 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Search Rpt 20010927 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20010927 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... business

components according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 146 illustrates how a **Billing** Business Component may create an invoice according to an

embodiment of the present invention;
Figure...software assets. Version Manager enables teams of any size, in any location, to coordinate concurrent **development**, with secure access and a complete audit trail.

See Figure 31, which illustrates a frame...

...via the Internet and intranets. An intuitive Web client lets users connect to a secure **archive** and work interactively, anywhere in the world, while sharing protected, centrally managed software.

Additional features...

...merge as needed, with automatic alerts of any conflicts
0 Automate development processes with event **triggers**
Set up projects quickly with online assistants for project configuration, security and customization
Procedures/Standards
Build...

...should be configured to function independently of other workstations and servers 3202 (except for the **development database** 3204). This process may require **developers** to first get an updated version of the application source files in addition to those...comprehensive picture of clients, servers, users, applications and other resources.

The service typically includes a **database** of objects, representing all nodes and resources on a network. The database manages relationships between...application maintenance.

RetaUser Application id. This account is used to gain access to application ific **database** objects during application execution.

speci

1 5

Architecture Tables

227

The ReTA Phase I Architecture...R 8.0 from the CD installed.

Accept default home location.

Choose Custom Installation.

Select **Oracle** 8 Client Application User Products.

Click Install.

De-Select Oracle Objects for OLE.

Click OK. .default for Transaction Server (should be Administration> local).

Application may begin to install.

Install/Configure **Database** Connectivity

Install **Oracle** 8 Client. **Oracle** 8 Client

Install Oracle Client Software R 8.0 from the CD installed.

Accept default...

...To perform this operation one may need to know the name component of of the **Oracle** instance (default is 'ORCL'), the hostname of the Oracle8.

server that Oracle resides on, and...

...MACHINE
SOFTWARE key modify the is based on using
MicrosoffiTransaction Server
Local Computer
My Computer Oracle 7.3 for
entries: Oracle
Change the OracleSqlLib to "sql11b80.dll" connectivity.

Change the OracleXaLib to "xa80.dll"
Install Microsoft...

15/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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**TRADE FINANCING METHOD, INSTRUMENTS AND SYSTEMS
PROCEDE DE FINANCEMENT DE TRANSACTIONS COMMERCIALES, INSTRUMENTS ET
SYSTEMES**

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Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 32901

English Abstract

A simplified trade finance method particularly for international trade in goods or services, a "traded product", can employ one, and preferably two, novel, modified bills of exchange. A first bill of exchange (1 o E), which is a payment draft, is executed by a buyer (B), and returned to seller (S) prior to release of the traded product by seller (S). Seller (S) can obtain credit verification of the first bill of exchange (1 o E), if necessary, before releasing the traded product, protecting seller (S) from failure of buyer (B) to pay. The first bill of exchange (1 o E) can be dormant and non-negotiable until activated by an event agreeable to a buyer (B), for example, release of the traded product. Buyer (B) is thus protected against seller (S) delaying or failing to ship the traded product after having received a payment instrument from buyer (B). A pro-forma invoice (PFI) can be used to define the transaction details, and set forth agreement terms including the possibility of removing merchandise claims or disputes from the payment cycle for resolution in accordance with international convention or treaty e.g. the Vienna Convention on the International Sale of Goods. A second bill of exchange, mutually extinguishable with the first bill of exchange (1 o E) can be

employed to facilitate provision of credit by the buyer's bank (BB), avoiding need to utilize seller's (S) credit resources.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede simplifie de financement de transactions commerciales notamment en commerce international de biens et services, un 'produit de commerce' peut utiliser une, et de preference deux, nouveaux types de lettres de change. Une premiere lettre de change (l o E), qui est un effet de paiement, est executee par un acheteur (B), et renvoyee au vendeur (S) prealablement a la liberation du produit de commerce par le vendeur (S). Le vendeur (S) peut obtenir une verification de credit de la premiere lettre de change (l o E), le cas echeant, avant d'expedier le produit de commerce, le vendeur (S) etant ainsi protege contre tout default de paiement de l'acheteur (B). La premiere lettre de change (l o E) peut demeurer inactive et non negociable jusqu'a qu'elle soit rendue active par un evenement, agree par l'acheteur (B), par exemple, la liberation du produit de commerce. Ainsi l'acheteur (B) est protege contre un retard de la part du vendeur (S) ou un default d'expedition du produit de commerce apres reception d'un instrument de paiement de la part de l'acheteur (B). Une facture type (PFI) peut etre utilisee pour definir les details de la transaction, et etablir les termes du contrat comprenant la possibilite d'eliminer les reclamations de marchandises ou des disputes du cycle de paiement en vue d'une solution selon une convention ou traite international, par exemple la Convention de Vienne sur la Vente Internationale de Biens. Une deuxieme lettre de change, d'extinction mutuelle avec la premiere lettre de change (l o E) peut etre utilisee pour faciliter des provisions de credits par la banque de l'acheteur (BB), evitant ainsi de recourir aux ressources de credits du vendeur (S).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Examination 20010315 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... respect to other portions.

1 5

As referenced above, the invention can employ document image **workflow** management software operating through distributed applications, communicating via a LAN, tile Internet or other WAN...

...Preferably, the trade finance process manager, if employed, also manages data entry. The document image **workflow** software is preferably intelligent and has high-level functionality to enhance the trade finance process...

...Pursuant to the agreement, issuance of the shortfall debit note by the FI/SI should **trigger** payment. If desired the pre-approved drafts can be credit enhanced and made out in...required, to provide backup collateral or credit enhancement. As contemplated herein, provided that a suitable **triggering** event can be agreed and specified in the financial instruments', the invention can flexibly employ...

...the manufacturer to back tile call for support oil merchandise claims. Employing the document imaging **workflow** management system described herein, tile acceptance-issuing bank, the third party administrator TPA and the...importer. This function call easily be processed electronically, for example by implementation of the TPA **workflow**

system between tile avalor and the TPA. It is possible that the avalor could also be the correspondent bank on the importer's export transactions. Language. The document imaging **workflow** management system screens can be produced in any desired language, and the document form can...

...transactions. Referring now to the schematic block diagram of Figure 12, there is illustrated the **process flow** of an embodiment of the trade finance method of the invention as it might be...

...The system is designed to permit an overseas importer to participate fully in the documentary **workflow** process, without requiring a computer, providing their input via fax, telephone, mail or equivalent. Tile...administrator can capture the details of the 2oE as they are created, employing the desktop **workflow** document image management system described herein, as they are scanned or faxed. Exporter 60 then ...

...from importer 62. Because the IoE exists as collateral, requiring only the physical waybill to **trigger** it, the draft substituting bank, the FI/S1, can rely on the dispatch of the...

...implemented, to the extent described above with reference to Figure 12, and employs document imaging **workflow** management software, at least in the office of the third party administrator TPA and preferably...

...or all of the documents pursuant to the invention, preferably employing a module of the **workflow** management software. Employing such cooperative software modules, that facilitate communication of documents between the parties...enhanced by careful verification of the source data. With time, third party administrator TPA can **build** a valuable **database** capable of greatly enhancing import-export trade transactions by efficiently and reliably generating high quality...draft is a latent bill of exchange having a term initiated by a specific future **triggering** event which, by way of example, can be the date of release by exporter E ...

...administrator TPA. Third party administrator TPA holds the IoE, step 112, until notified of the **triggering** event, the release of goods, by exporter E. In due course, when the goods are...

...on which the goods will be released to the shipper, which is the event date **triggering** the IoE, then all actual future date certain can be entered on the 2oE...

...of the IoE calculated by adding its stated term to the date of the **triggering** event. In step I 1 8, exporter E sends the invoice and 2oE to importer...

...IoE, and that the banker's acceptance will be requested as soon as the **triggering** event occurs to activate the draft. If FUSI has declined to approve the conversion, step...amount of the 2oE. The maturity date may, for example, be 60 days after the **triggering** event, the release of goods in step I 1 4. In due course, perhaps as...in the art. The screen shown illustrates a module or procedure of a document image **work flow** management system suitable for use at the office of an exporter. Other modules for other...

...first document having indicia purporting to legally bind the buyer upon tile happening of the **triggering** event and the second document having indicia indicating information describing a commercial **transaction**. The **event** may be the transporting of goods or performance of ...second document having indicia indicating information describing a commercial transaction may be a pro-forma **invoice**. The **event** which **triggers**

the legal obligation of the seller may also be the seller's parting with physical control...a term for the ordered payment to be made and in that the term is **triggered** by an event occurring subsequently to buyer execution of the payment draft.

2 A method...

15/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00483299 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DATABASE APPLICATION SOFTWARE CREATION REQUIRING MINIMAL PROGRAMMING

PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE CREATION DE LOGICIEL D'APPLICATION POUR BASE DE DONNEES REQUERANT UNE PROGRAMMATION MINIMALE

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Inventor(s):

WALKER Jeffrey L,

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Application: WO 98US19108 19980915 (PCT/WO US9819108)

Priority Application: US 97932255 19970917

Designated States: AU CA AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/445

International Patent Class: G06F-009/45

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 16864

English Abstract

A system and method for computer-assisted database management software creation of a target software application from a description known as dictionary (106) interoperating with universal software application (108). Dictionary (106) contents customize universal application (108) into target software application (100) created from a high-level dialog between an application designer and graphical application editor (104). Application editor (104) provides an environment for editing and creating custom applications and automatically creates security partitioning of responsibilities and users, hierarchical menu structures, groupings of database data elements into efficient sets, database transactions and database partitioning without requiring programming in SQL language by an application designer. The computer stores dictionary (106) in a database for accessing by universal application (108). Dictionary (106) customizes re-usable universal application (108) for interaction with relational databases such as Oracle(R), IBM(R) DB2, and Sybase(R).

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme et un procede de creation de logiciel de gestion de base de donnees assiste par ordinateur d'une application logicielle cible a partir d'une description connue sous forme de dictionnaire (106) fonctionnant avec une application logicielle universelle (108). Le contenu du dictionnaire (106) personnalise l'application universelle (108) en une application logicielle cible (100) creee a partir d'un dialogue de niveau eleve entre un concepteur d'application et un editeur (104) d'application graphique. L'editeur (104) d'application fournit un environnement permettant de creer et d'editer des applications personnalisees. L'editeur cree automatiquement

un partitionnement de securite des responsabilites et des utilisateurs, des structures hierarchiques de menu, des groupages d'elements de donnees de base de donnees en ensembles efficaces, des transactions de base de donnees et un partitionnement de base de donnees sans qu'un concepteur d'application ait recours a une programmation en langage SQL. L'ordinateur stocke le dictionnaire (106) dans une base de donnees de sorte qu'une application universelle (108) peut y acceder. Le dictionnaire (106) personnalise une application universelle (108) reutilisable de facon a interagir avec une base de donnees relationnelle telle qu'Oracle(R), IBM(R) et Sybase(R).

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

- ... to produce a logical database model. Although many target applications require integration with existing application **databases**, **design database** phase 26 provides insight into management and maintenance considerations within a normalized database. A prepare...package application stage 36 is comprised of an update concept manual phase 38, an update **database design** phase 40, and an update test strategy 42. A support application stage 44 provides for...
- ...transactions, server-based transactions, reports, analyses, and server programs each of which provides considerable functionality. **Database** 102 may exist prior to the **creation** of target application 100 or may be created or structured concurrently with the...noted and acted upon. When an application designer begins drafting application 100, the application **designer** must describe the anticipated application **database** 102 in dictionary 106 using application editor 104. If an existing application database 102 is...
- ...engineering of the existing database 100 information directly into dictionary 106. If the application **designer** is also **designing** application **database** 102 as part of target ...in dictionary 106, application editor 104 supports automated forward engineering of the desired target application **database** 102 by **defining** and **creating** the **relational database** schema. 15 Figure 3 is a simplified flowchart for creating a custom target application...
- ...to the user (menus), and for identifying subtasks available to the user (submenus). A define **database** step 132 allows an application **designer** to describe an application **database** for utilization by the target ...may be divided into logical groupings for incorporation into tables. In the present invention, application **databases** may be prototyped or **created** from a high-level dialog and include physical tables with corresponding columns and constraints. In define **database** step 132 an application **designer** defines within application editor 104 (Figure 5) the tables within the application **database** to be used in **building** transactions and the sets of data to be operated upon by the transactions. Define database...
- ...server programs. A set may contain one or more views that are based on corresponding **relational database** tables. Additionally, an application **designer** may specify a set by basing that set on an already-defined set thereby invoking...
- ...Relational databases store data in tables that are convenient for rapid storage, update, and retrieval. **Relational database designers** urge "normalization" of a table to minimize data storage and to maximize data flexibility. For...designer to define all the data on which the target application will possibly operate. The **database** library 238 (Figure 7) automatically **creates** **SQL** necessary for manipulating application **database** 102 (Figure 2). Returning to Figure 3, a define transaction

step 136 captures and maintains...interactive window wherein various attributes of a table may be viewed and updated. Additionally, prototype **database** transaction 170 permits a topdown **design** of a table applications object via the interactive window environment. Prototype database transaction 170 provides...

...environment. Also, in the preferred embodiment, prototype database transaction 170 provides an intuitive environment for **database development**. For example, a columns module permits the easy description of tables and columns by providing...170 provides a joins module for linking two or more logical tables within the database. Prototype **database** transaction also may be used for **incorporating** time relation information into the **database**. By providing time relation information, a user may define data in a table that satisfies...

...database transaction 170 is also comprised of a table implementation module which describes the physical **implementation** of the defined **database** table. I O A multi-entity module provides the capability of **defining** at the application **database** level what data is going to be included within the applications data for one entity...incorporate more major refinements quickly. Prototype transaction transaction 190 further accommodates viewing of an entire **transaction**. An **actions** module defines the portion of transactions that are to be executed, such as tasks or...functionality. Major objects include an accounting object 412 that provides a general ledger journal entry **generator** that can operate on any applications **database**, even if not **designed** concurrent with the target application. Also, a billing object 414 provides a shared capability to...

...generation requires harvesting data for compilation into bills as well as defining an event that **triggers** when to initiate the billing process. In billing object 414, part of the object is...

...data to be harvested within the application database and a description of the event to **trigger** the billing object. It should be noted that all of the major shared objects operate...

...When the billing object executes, billing data is harvested into its own native or billing **database** which in turn is used to **generate** the bills.

A **workflows** object 416 is yet another major object that provides routing directives for data processing. When a process is initiated, **workflows** object 416 may subject entered data, for example, to a battery of evaluations for determining...

...when processing an insurance application, the insurance application information may be entered following which the **workflows** object contains the sequencing for evaluation of the entered information. First, perhaps the amount of...to map, for example, a business application's data into billing data and further into **billing events**. A trips object 464 enables data from one database to be moved to another database...quality as compared to current industry practice. 15 A reporter module 228 facilitates the **creation** of **database**-based reports. In the present embodiment, reporter module 228 interprets a high level language description...

...formatting directives for pen-nitting preferential relocation of data elements within a report. Unlike other **database** report creators, reporter module 228 **creates** reports from run-time data values located in the application database as opposed to potentially stale data values resulting from reports **created** from **warehoused** data. Further-nore, reporter module 228 employs logical database definitions contained within dictionary 106 (Figure 3) as opposed to physical database definitions which are frequently arcane. Therefore, as physical **database**

implementations may evolve, reports **created** by reporter module 228 remain consistent with the data definitions resident within dictionary 106. A...

...generally requires astute manual programming. Data mover module 230 facilitates movement of data across different **database designs**, heterogeneous **databases**, access methods, or file systems 3 5 located within a network. Data mover module 230...

...the information regarding the transactions and their underlying sets and determines the optimal method for **generating** the **SQL** code for interfacing with the application database. In a clientserver configuration, client module 232 interfaces...processing to be performed by the software architecture without requiring low-level programming for each **transaction** or **action** involving the database. A language module 244 provides the high-level language syntax of the for invocation by the target application of transactions such as report **generation**, and **database** management. The high-level language is not a traditional procedural language, therefore the low-level...on which one is determined to be misbehaving or requires analysis and tuning. For example, **SQL generated** for a portion of the technology may be displayed for evaluation as well as the...at a I 0 desired transaction. Client process 300 in a step 3 1 0 **creates** the ap

propriate **SQL** for interrogation of the dictionary database. As described above, dictionary 106, in the preferred embodiment, is **implemented** as a **database** upon which the **database** engine employs **SQL** commands for requesting and returning data from dictionary 106 to client process...

...7) within universal application 108. When a transaction accesses or updates data in an application **database**, **SQL** code must be **created** for interrogation of application **database** 325. Application database 325 subsequently employs **SQL** code in returning the database data values for ...

...database 325 in a step 330. Such querying or updating of data values within application **database** 325 also relies on the **creation** of **SQL** code for access to data within application database 325. Figure IO is a simplified diagram...

...client What is claimed and desired to be secured is:

A method for computer-assisted **database** management software **creation** of a target software application from a universal software application, said target software application for...to derive customized operation of said universal software application.

2 The method for computer-assisted **database** management software **creation**

1 5 of a target software application as recited in claim 1, wherein said step...

?